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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/08504 (22) International Filing Date: 23 April 1999 (23.04.99) (30) Priority Data: <table><tr><td>60/082,904</td><td>24 April 1998 (24.04.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>60/088,994</td><td>11 June 1998 (11.06.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>60/089,278</td><td>12 June 1998 (12.06.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>60/091,647</td><td>2 July 1998 (02.07.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>60/097,639</td><td>24 August 1998 (24.08.98)</td><td>US</td></tr><tr><td>Not furnished</td><td>22 April 1999 (22.04.99)</td><td>US</td></tr></table>		60/082,904	24 April 1998 (24.04.98)	US	60/088,994	11 June 1998 (11.06.98)	US	60/089,278	12 June 1998 (12.06.98)	US	60/091,647	2 July 1998 (02.07.98)	US	60/097,639	24 August 1998 (24.08.98)	US	Not furnished	22 April 1999 (22.04.99)	US	(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
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(54) Title: SECRETED PROTEINS AND POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING THEM																					
(57) Abstract Novel polynucleotides and the proteins encoded thereby are disclosed.																					

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5 SECRETED PROTEINS AND POLYNUCLEOTIDES ENCODING THEM

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel polynucleotides and proteins encoded by such polynucleotides, along with therapeutic, diagnostic and research utilities for these polynucleotides and proteins.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technology aimed at the discovery of protein factors (including e.g., cytokines, such as lymphokines, interferons, CSFs and interleukins) has matured rapidly over the past decade. The now routine hybridization cloning and expression cloning techniques
25 clone novel polynucleotides "directly" in the sense that they rely on information directly related to the discovered protein (i.e., partial DNA/amino acid sequence of the protein in the case of hybridization cloning; activity of the protein in the case of expression cloning). More recent "indirect" cloning techniques such as signal sequence cloning, which isolates DNA sequences based on the presence of a now well-recognized secretory leader
30 sequence motif, as well as various PCR-based or low stringency hybridization cloning techniques, have advanced the state of the art by making available large numbers of DNA/amino acid sequences for proteins that are known to have biological activity by virtue of their secreted nature in the case of leader sequence cloning, or by virtue of the cell or tissue source in the case of PCR-based techniques. It is to these proteins and the
35 polynucleotides encoding them that the present invention is directed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 126 to nucleotide 485;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 207 to nucleotide 485;
- 10 (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 15 (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 20 (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2;
- 25 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- 30 (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:1.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 126 to nucleotide 485; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 207 to nucleotide 485; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the
5 nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment
10 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 55 to amino acid 64 of SEQ
15 ID NO:2.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (aa) SEQ ID NO:1, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the
25 3' end of SEQ ID NO:1; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - 30 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:1, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the

5 3' end of SEQ ID NO:1; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

10 (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:1 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:1, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:1. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 126 to nucleotide 485, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 126 to nucleotide 485, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 126 to nucleotide 485. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 207 to nucleotide 485, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 207 to nucleotide 485, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 207 to nucleotide 485.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

30 consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. In further preferred
5 embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ
10 ID NO:2 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 55 to amino acid 64 of SEQ ID NO:2.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3;
- 15 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 130 to nucleotide 2286;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 2286;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number
20 ATCC 98804;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature
25 protein coding sequence of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid
30 sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

5 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:3.

10 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 130 to nucleotide 2286; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 2286; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb3_1 deposited under
15 accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity, the fragment
20 preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 354 to amino acid 363 of SEQ ID NO:4.

25 Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

30 (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:3, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:3; and

- (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
- 5 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
- 10 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (ba) SEQ ID NO:3, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:3; and
- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
- 15 vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).
- 20 Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:3 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:3, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:3. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated
- 25 according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 130 to nucleotide 2286, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 130 to nucleotide 2286, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 130 to
- 30 nucleotide 2286. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 2286, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from

nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 2286, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 2286.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 354 to amino acid 363 of SEQ ID NO:4.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 172 to nucleotide 522;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 522;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- 5 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- 10 (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:5.
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Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 172 to nucleotide 522; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 522; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 53 to amino acid 62 of SEQ ID NO:6.

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Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:5, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:5; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:5, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:5; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:5, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:5 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:5, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:5. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 172 to nucleotide 522, and extending

contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 172 to nucleotide 522, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 172 to nucleotide 522. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 522, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 522, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 522.

10 In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, the
15 fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone
vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6. In further preferred
20 embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from
25 amino acid 53 to amino acid 62 of SEQ ID NO:6.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
NO:7;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
30 NO:7 from nucleotide 119 to nucleotide 502;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
NO:7 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 502;

- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 5 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 10 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment
- 15 comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 20 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:7.
- 25 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 119 to nucleotide 502; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 502; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide
- 30 encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment

preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 59 to amino acid 68 of SEQ ID NO:8.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:7.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 15 (aa) SEQ ID NO:7, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:7; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - 20 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
 - 25 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (ba) SEQ ID NO:7, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:7; and
 - (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
 - 30 vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
 - (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
 - (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:7, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:7 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:7, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:7. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 119 to nucleotide 502, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 119 to nucleotide 502, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 119 to nucleotide 502. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 502, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 502, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 502.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 59 to amino acid 68 of SEQ ID NO:8.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 436;
- 5 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 203 to nucleotide 436;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 10 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 15 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10;
- 20 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 25 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least
- 30 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:9.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 436; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 203 to nucleotide 436; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the

nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 46 to amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:10.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:9, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:9; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:9, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:9; and

- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- 5 (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:9, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:9 to

10 a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:9, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:9. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 436, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of

15 SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 436, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 436. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 203 to nucleotide 436, and extending contiguously from a

20 nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 203 to nucleotide 436, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 203 to nucleotide 436.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

25 consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone
- 30 vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 having biological activity, the fragment preferably

comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 46 to amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:10.

5 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11;
- 10 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 138 to nucleotide 1250;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 279 to nucleotide 1250;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 15 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 20 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;
- 25 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- 30 (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:11.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 138 to nucleotide 1250; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 279 to nucleotide 1250; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 180 to amino acid 189 of SEQ ID NO:12.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:11.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (aa) SEQ ID NO:11, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:11; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:11, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:11; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:11, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:11 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:11, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:11. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 138 to nucleotide 1250, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 138 to nucleotide 1250, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 138 to nucleotide 1250. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 279 to nucleotide 1250, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 279 to nucleotide 1250, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 279 to nucleotide 1250.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;

- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 5 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
- 10 of SEQ ID NO:12, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 180 to amino acid 189 of SEQ ID NO:12.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 15 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 615 to nucleotide 869;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number
- 20 ATCC 98804;
- (d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number
- 25 ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid
- 30 sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14;

(i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above;

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above ;

5 (k) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h); and

(l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:13.

10 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 615 to nucleotide 869; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the
15 polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most
20 preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 37 to amino acid 46 of SEQ ID NO:14.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ
25 ID NO:13.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

30 (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:13, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:13; and

- (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
- 5 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
- 10 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (ba) SEQ ID NO:13, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:13; and
- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
- 15 vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).
- 20 Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:13 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:13, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:13. Also preferably the
- 25 polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 615 to nucleotide 869, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 615 to nucleotide 869, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide
- 30 615 to nucleotide 869.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

5 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
10 of SEQ ID NO:14, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 37 to amino acid 46 of SEQ ID NO:14.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

15 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 148 to nucleotide 1470;

20 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 193 to nucleotide 1470;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

25 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

30 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:16;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

(l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:15.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 148 to nucleotide 1470; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 193 to nucleotide 1470; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:16, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 215 to amino acid 224 of SEQ ID NO:16.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:15.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:15, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:15; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:15, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:15; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:15, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:15 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:15, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:15. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 148 to nucleotide 1470, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 148 to nucleotide 1470, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide

148 to nucleotide 1470. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 193 to nucleotide 1470, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from
5 nucleotide 193 to nucleotide 1470, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 193 to nucleotide 1470.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:16; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 15 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
20 of SEQ ID NO:16, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 215 to amino acid 224 of SEQ ID NO:16.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 25 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 109 to nucleotide 414;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
30 NO:17 from nucleotide 217 to nucleotide 414;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:17.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 109 to nucleotide 414; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 217 to nucleotide 414; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 having biological activity, the

fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 46 to amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:18.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:17.

5 Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

10 (aa) SEQ ID NO:17, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:17; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

15 (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

20 (b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

25 (ba) SEQ ID NO:17, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:17; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

30 (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:17, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ

ID NO:17 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:17, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:17. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 109 to nucleotide 414, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 109 to nucleotide 414, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 109 to nucleotide 414. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 217 to nucleotide 414, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 217 to nucleotide 414, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 217 to nucleotide 414.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 46 to amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:18.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19;

- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 169 to nucleotide 840;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 211 to nucleotide 840;
- 5 (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 10 (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 15 (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:20;
- 20 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- 25 (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:19.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 169 to nucleotide 840; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 211 to nucleotide 840; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide

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encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:20, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 107 to amino acid 116 of SEQ ID NO:20.

10 Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:19.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 15 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (aa) SEQ ID NO:19, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:19; and
- 20 (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
- (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- 25

and

- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- 30 (ba) SEQ ID NO:19, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:19; and
- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

5 Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:19, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:19 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:19, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:19. Also preferably the
10 polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 169 to nucleotide 840, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 169 to nucleotide 840, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide
15 169 to nucleotide 840. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 211 to nucleotide 840, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 211 to nucleotide 840, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of
20 said sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 211 to nucleotide 840.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 25 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:20; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such
30 protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:20, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ

ID NO:20 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 107 to amino acid 116 of SEQ ID NO:20.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 508 to nucleotide 951;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
10 NO:21 from nucleotide 733 to nucleotide 951;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the
15 cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA
20 insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22;
25 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 30 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:21.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 508 to nucleotide 951; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 733 to nucleotide 951; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 69 to amino acid 78 of SEQ ID NO:22.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:21.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 25 (aa) SEQ ID NO:21, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:21; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - 30 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:21, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:21; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:21, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:21 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:21, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:21. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 508 to nucleotide 951, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 508 to nucleotide 951, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 508 to nucleotide 951. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 733 to nucleotide 951, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 733 to nucleotide 951, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 733 to nucleotide 951.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22. In further preferred 5 embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence 10 from amino acid 69 to amino acid 78 of SEQ ID NO:22.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23;
- 15 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 125 to nucleotide 493;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 20 (d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 25 (f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the 30 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24;
- (i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above;

(j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above ;

(k) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h); and

5 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:23.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 125 to nucleotide 493; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length
10 protein coding sequence of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred
15 embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24, or a polynucleotide encoding
20 a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 56 to amino acid 65 of SEQ ID NO:24.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:23.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced
25 according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

30 (aa) SEQ ID NO:23, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:23; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

5 and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

10 (ba) SEQ ID NO:23, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:23; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

15 (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:23, and
20 extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:23 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:23, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:23. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 125 to nucleotide
25 493, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 125 to nucleotide 493, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 125 to nucleotide 493.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising
30 a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24. In further preferred
5 embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence
10 from amino acid 56 to amino acid 65 of SEQ ID NO:24.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25;
- 15 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 33 to nucleotide 407;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 99 to nucleotide 407;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number
20 ATCC 98748;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature
25 protein coding sequence of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid
30 sequence of SEQ ID NO:26;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

5 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:25.

10 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 33 to nucleotide 407; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 99 to nucleotide 407; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc9_1 deposited under
15 accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 having biological activity, the fragment
20 preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 57 to amino acid 66 of SEQ ID NO:26.

25 Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:25.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

30 (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:25, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:25; and

- (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
- 5 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
- 10 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (ba) SEQ ID NO:25, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:25; and
- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
- 15 vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).
- 20 Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:25, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:25 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:25, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:25. Also preferably the
- 25 polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 33 to nucleotide 407, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 33 to nucleotide 407, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide
- 30 33 to nucleotide 407. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 99 to nucleotide 407, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from

nucleotide 99 to nucleotide 407, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 99 to nucleotide 407.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

5 consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone
10 vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 having biological activity, the fragment preferably
15 comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26; or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 57 to amino acid 66 of SEQ ID NO:26.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an
20 isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 871;

(c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number
25 ATCC 98748;

(d) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC
30 98748;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28;
- (i) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) above;
- (j) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g) or (h) above ;
- (k) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h); and
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:27.
- Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 871; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 111 to amino acid 120 of SEQ ID NO:28.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:27.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:27, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:27; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:27, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:27; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:27, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:27 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:27, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:27. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 871, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 871, to a nucleotide

sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 871.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

5 consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone
10 vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment preferably
15 comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 111 to amino acid 120 of SEQ ID NO:28.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an
20 isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 657;

25 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 657;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

30 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30;

5 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:30;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

10 (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

(l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

15 (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:29.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 657; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 657; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:30, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 78 to amino acid 87 of SEQ ID NO:30.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:29.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:29, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:29; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:29, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:29; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:29, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:29 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:29, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:29. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide

657, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 657, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 657. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above
5 process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 657, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 657, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 657.

10 In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30, the
15 fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:30; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30. In further preferred
20 embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:30, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence
25 from amino acid 78 to amino acid 87 of SEQ ID NO:30.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31;
 - (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 228 to nucleotide 662;
 - (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 327 to nucleotide 662;
- 30

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

5 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

10 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32;

15 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:32;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

20 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:31.

25 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 228 to nucleotide 662; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 327 to nucleotide 662; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc14_1 deposited under
30 accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32 having biological activity, the fragment

preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:32, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 67 to amino acid 76 of SEQ ID NO:32.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:31.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 15 (aa) SEQ ID NO:31, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:31; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - 20 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
 - 25 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (ba) SEQ ID NO:31, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:31; and
 - (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
 - 30 vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
 - (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
 - (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
 - (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:31, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:31 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:31, but
5 excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:31. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 228 to nucleotide 662, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 228 to nucleotide 662, to a nucleotide
10 sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 228 to nucleotide 662. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 327 to nucleotide 662, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from
15 nucleotide 327 to nucleotide 662, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 327 to nucleotide 662.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:32; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 25 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
30 of SEQ ID NO:32, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 67 to amino acid 76 of SEQ ID NO:32.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 101 to nucleotide 667;
- 5 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 667;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 10 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 15 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34;
- 20 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 25 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least
- 30 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:33.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 101 to nucleotide 667; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 667; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784; or the

nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 89 to amino acid 98 of SEQ ID NO:34.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:33.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:33, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:33; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:33, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:33; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

5 (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:33, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ
10 ID NO:33 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:33, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:33. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 101 to nucleotide 667, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end
15 of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 101 to nucleotide 667, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 101 to nucleotide 667. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 667, and extending contiguously from a
20 nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 667, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 667.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group
25 consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone
30 vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment preferably

comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 89 to amino acid 98 of SEQ ID NO:34.

5 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35;
- 10 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 8 to nucleotide 355;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 134 to nucleotide 355;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number
15 ATCC 98784;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC
20 98784;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36;
- 25 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:36;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- 30 (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:35.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 8 to nucleotide 355; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 134 to nucleotide 355; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:36, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 53 to amino acid 62 of SEQ ID NO:36.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:35.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (aa) SEQ ID NO:35, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:35; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:35, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:35; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:35, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:35 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:35, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:35. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 8 to nucleotide 355, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 8 to nucleotide 355, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 8 to nucleotide 355. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 134 to nucleotide 355, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 134 to nucleotide 355, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 134 to nucleotide 355.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:36; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

5 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
10 of SEQ ID NO:36, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 53 to amino acid 62 of SEQ ID NO:36.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

15 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1031 to nucleotide 1252;

20 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1100 to nucleotide 1252;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;

25 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;

30 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:38;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

(l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:37.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1031 to nucleotide 1252; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1100 to nucleotide 1252; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785. In yet other preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 from amino acid 29 to amino acid 74. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:38, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 32 to amino acid 41 of SEQ ID NO:38.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:37.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:37, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:37; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:37, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:37; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:37, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:37 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:37, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:37. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1031 to nucleotide 1252, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1031 to nucleotide 1252, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide

1031 to nucleotide 1252. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1100 to nucleotide 1252, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from
5 nucleotide 1100 to nucleotide 1252, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1100 to nucleotide 1252.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38;
- (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 from amino acid 29 to amino acid 74;
- (c) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:38; and
- 15 (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 from amino acid 29 to amino acid 74. In further preferred embodiments,
20 the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:38, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino
25 acid 32 to amino acid 41 of SEQ ID NO:38.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39;
- 30 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1482;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 1482;

- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 5 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 10 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40;
- 15 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 20 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:39.
- 25 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1482; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 1482; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 having biological activity, the fragment
- 30

preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 226 to amino acid 235 of SEQ ID NO:40.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:39.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 15 (aa) SEQ ID NO:39, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:39; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - 20 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
 - 25 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (ba) SEQ ID NO:39, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:39; and
 - (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
 - 30 vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
 - (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
 - (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
 - (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:39, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:39 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:39, but
5 excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:39. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1482, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1482, to a nucleotide
10 sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1482. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 1482, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from
15 nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 1482, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 1482.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 25 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
30 of SEQ ID NO:40, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 226 to amino acid 235 of SEQ ID NO:40.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 153 to nucleotide 413;
- 5 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 264 to nucleotide 413;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 10 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 15 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:42;
- 20 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 25 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least
- 30 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:41.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 153 to nucleotide 413; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 264 to nucleotide 413; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784; or the

nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:42, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 38 to amino acid 47 of SEQ ID NO:42.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:41.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:41, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:41; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:41, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:41; and

- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- 5 (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:41, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:41 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:41, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:41. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 153 to nucleotide 413, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 153 to nucleotide 413, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 153 to nucleotide 413. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 264 to nucleotide 413, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 264 to nucleotide 413, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 264 to nucleotide 413.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:42; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
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the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 having biological activity, the fragment preferably

comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:42, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 38 to amino acid 47 of SEQ ID NO:42.

5 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:43;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
10 NO:43 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 1409;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 1409;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number
15 ATCC 98784;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC
20 98784;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the
25 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:44;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein
30 of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:43.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 1409; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 1409; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:44, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 215 to amino acid 224 of SEQ ID NO:44.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:43.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (aa) SEQ ID NO:43, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:43; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:43, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:43; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:43, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:43 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:43, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:43. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 1409, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 1409, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 1409. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 1409, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 1409, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 1409.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:44; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

- 5 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
- 10 of SEQ ID NO:44, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 215 to amino acid 224 of SEQ ID NO:44.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

15 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 63 to nucleotide 428;

20 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 428;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 356 to nucleotide 1773;

25 (e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(f) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

30 (g) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46;

(j) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46;

(k) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(h) above;

(l) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (i) or (j) above ;

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(j); and

(n) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(j) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:45.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 63 to nucleotide 428; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 428; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 356 to nucleotide 1773; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In yet other preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 97. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 56 to amino acid 65 of SEQ ID NO:46.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:45.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

5 (aa) SEQ ID NO:45, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:45; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

10 (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

15 (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:45, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:45; and

20 (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

25 (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:45, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:45 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:45, but
30 excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:45. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 63 to nucleotide 428, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 63 to nucleotide 428, to a nucleotide

sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 63 to nucleotide 428. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 428, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 428, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 428. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 356 to nucleotide 1773, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 356 to nucleotide 1773, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 356 to nucleotide 1773.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46;
- (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 97;
- (c) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46; and
- (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 97. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 56 to amino acid 65 of SEQ ID NO:46.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 30 to nucleotide 1799;
- 5 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 90 to nucleotide 1799;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 10 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 15 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48;
- 20 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 25 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least
- 30 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:47.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 30 to nucleotide 1799; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 90 to nucleotide 1799; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the

nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 290 to amino acid 299 of SEQ ID NO:48.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:47.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:47, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:47; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:47, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:47; and

- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- 5 (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:47, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:47 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:47, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:47. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 30 to nucleotide 1799, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 30 to nucleotide 1799, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 30 to nucleotide 1799. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 90 to nucleotide 1799, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 90 to nucleotide 1799, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 90 to nucleotide 1799.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48 having biological activity, the fragment preferably

comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 290 to amino acid 299 of SEQ ID NO:48.

5 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 443;
- 10 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 111 to nucleotide 443;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 15 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- 20 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50;
- 25 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:50;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- 30 (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:49.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 443; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 111 to nucleotide 443; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:50, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 57 to amino acid 66 of SEQ ID NO:50.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:49.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (aa) SEQ ID NO:49, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:49; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:49, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:49; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:49, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:49 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:49, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:49. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 443, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 443, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 443. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 111 to nucleotide 443, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 111 to nucleotide 443, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 111 to nucleotide 443.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:50; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

5 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
10 of SEQ ID NO:50, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 57 to amino acid 66 of SEQ ID NO:50.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

15 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 1249;

20 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 227 to nucleotide 1249;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

25 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

30 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:52;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

(l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:51.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 1249; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 227 to nucleotide 1249; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:52, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 174 to amino acid 183 of SEQ ID NO:52.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:51.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:51, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:51; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:51, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:51; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:51, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:51 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:51, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:51. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 1249, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 1249, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide

176 to nucleotide 1249. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 227 to nucleotide 1249, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 227 to nucleotide 1249, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 227 to nucleotide 1249.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:52; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 15 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
- 20 of SEQ ID NO:52, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 174 to amino acid 183 of SEQ ID NO:52.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 25 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1530;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 145 to nucleotide 1530;
- 30 (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54;

(i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:54;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

(l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:53.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1530; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 145 to nucleotide 1530; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:54, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 having biological activity, the

fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 234 to amino acid 243 of SEQ ID NO:54.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:53.

5 Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

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(aa) SEQ ID NO:53, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:53; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

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(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

20

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

25

(ba) SEQ ID NO:53, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:53; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

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(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:53, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ

ID NO:53 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:53, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:53. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1530, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1530, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1530. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 145 to nucleotide 1530, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 145 to nucleotide 1530, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 145 to nucleotide 1530.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:54; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:54, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 234 to amino acid 243 of SEQ ID NO:54.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55;

- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 71 to nucleotide 1300;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 1300;
- 5 (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 10 (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- 15 (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56;
- 20 (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- 25 (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:55.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 71 to nucleotide 1300; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 1300; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide

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encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 200 to amino acid 209 of SEQ ID NO:56.

10 Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:55.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 15 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (aa) SEQ ID NO:55, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:55; and
 - 20 (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

25 and

- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 30 (ba) SEQ ID NO:55, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:55; and
 - (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

5 Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:55, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:55 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:55, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:55. Also preferably the
10 polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 71 to nucleotide 1300, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 71 to nucleotide 1300, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide
15 71 to nucleotide 1300. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 1300, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 1300, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end
20 of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 1300.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56;
- 25 (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such
30 protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ

ID NO:56 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 200 to amino acid 209 of SEQ ID NO:56.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:57;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 785;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
10 NO:57 from nucleotide 147 to nucleotide 785;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the
15 cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA
20 insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 having biological activity, the fragment
25 comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:58;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 30 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:57.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 785; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 147 to nucleotide 785; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:58, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 116 to amino acid 125 of SEQ ID NO:58.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:57.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
 - (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 25 (aa) SEQ ID NO:57, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:57; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - 30 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:57, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:57; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:57, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:57 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:57, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:57. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 785, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 785, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 785. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 147 to nucleotide 785, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 147 to nucleotide 785, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 147 to nucleotide 785.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:58; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58. In further preferred
5 embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:58, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ
10 ID NO:58 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 116 to amino acid 125 of SEQ ID NO:58.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59;
- 15 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 64 to nucleotide 1002;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 1002;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number
20 ATCC 98784;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature
25 protein coding sequence of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid
30 sequence of SEQ ID NO:60;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:60;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

(k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

5 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:59.

10 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 64 to nucleotide 1002; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 1002; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vf1_1 deposited under
15 accession number ATCC 98784. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 having biological activity, the fragment
20 preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:60, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 151 to amino acid 160 of SEQ ID NO:60.

25 Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:59.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

30 (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:59, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:59; and

- (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in
conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
- 5 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the
probe(s);
- and
- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
10 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from
the group consisting of:
- (ba) SEQ ID NO:59, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the
3' end of SEQ ID NO:59; and
- (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
15 vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in
conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
- (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
- (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).
- 20 Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a
nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:59, and
extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ
ID NO:59 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:59, but
excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:59. Also preferably the
25 polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence
corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 64 to nucleotide
1002, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end
of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 64 to nucleotide 1002, to a nucleotide
sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide
30 64 to nucleotide 1002. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above
process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID
NO:59 from nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 1002, and extending contiguously from a
nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from

nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 1002, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 1002.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group

5 consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:60; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vf1_1

10 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 having biological activity, the fragment preferably

15 comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:60, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 151 to amino acid 160 of SEQ ID NO:60.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an

20 isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61;

(b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 588 to nucleotide 995;

25 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 750 to nucleotide 995;

(d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

30 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62;

5 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:62;

(j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;

10 (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;

(l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and

(m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:61.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 588 to nucleotide 995; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 750 to nucleotide 995; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:62, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 63 to amino acid 72 of SEQ ID NO:62.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:61.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(aa) SEQ ID NO:61, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:61; and

(ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and

(iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

(b) a process comprising the steps of:

(i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(ba) SEQ ID NO:61, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:61; and

(bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;

(iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and

(iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:61, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:61 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:61, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:61. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide

995, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 588 to nucleotide 995, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 588 to nucleotide 995. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above
5 process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 750 to nucleotide 995, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 750 to nucleotide 995, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 750 to nucleotide 995.

10 In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62, the
15 fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:62; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone
vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62. In further preferred
20 embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:62, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence
25 from amino acid 63 to amino acid 72 of SEQ ID NO:62.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
NO:63;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
30 NO:63 from nucleotide 29 to nucleotide 1369;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
NO:63 from nucleotide 104 to nucleotide 1369;

- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 5 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 10 (g) a polynucleotide encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64;
- 15 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 having biological activity, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64;
- (j) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) above;
- (k) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h) or (i) above ;
- 20 (l) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i); and
- (m) a polynucleotide that hybridizes under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(i) and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:63.
- 25 Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 29 to nucleotide 1369; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 104 to nucleotide 1369; the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; or the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vi1_1 deposited under
- 30 accession number ATCC 98804. In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full-length or a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 having biological activity, the fragment

preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64, or a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 218 to amino acid 227 of
5 SEQ ID NO:64.

Other embodiments provide the gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:63.

Further embodiments of the invention provide isolated polynucleotides produced according to a process selected from the group consisting of:

- 10 (a) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide probes that hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (aa) SEQ ID NO:63, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the
15 3' end of SEQ ID NO:63; and
 - (ab) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (ii) hybridizing said probe(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C; and
 - 20 (iii) isolating the DNA polynucleotides detected with the probe(s);

and

- (b) a process comprising the steps of:
- (i) preparing one or more polynucleotide primers that
25 hybridize in 6X SSC at 65 degrees C to a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (ba) SEQ ID NO:63, but excluding the poly(A) tail at the
3' end of SEQ ID NO:63; and
 - (bb) the nucleotide sequence of the cDNA insert of clone
30 vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (ii) hybridizing said primer(s) to human genomic DNA in conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C;
 - (iii) amplifying human DNA sequences; and
 - (iv) isolating the polynucleotide products of step (b)(iii).

Preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:63, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:63 to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:63, but
5 excluding the poly(A) tail at the 3' end of SEQ ID NO:63. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 29 to nucleotide 1369, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 29 to nucleotide 1369, to a nucleotide
10 sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 29 to nucleotide 1369. Also preferably the polynucleotide isolated according to the above process comprises a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 104 to nucleotide 1369, and extending contiguously from a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 5' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from
15 nucleotide 104 to nucleotide 1369, to a nucleotide sequence corresponding to the 3' end of said sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 104 to nucleotide 1369.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- 25 the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64. In further preferred embodiments, the present invention provides a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 having biological activity, the fragment preferably comprising eight (more preferably twenty, most preferably thirty) contiguous amino acids
30 of SEQ ID NO:64, or a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64 having biological activity, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence from amino acid 218 to amino acid 227 of SEQ ID NO:64.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide is operably linked to an expression control sequence. The invention also provides a host cell, including bacterial,

yeast, insect and mammalian cells, transformed with such polynucleotide compositions. Also provided by the present invention are organisms that have enhanced, reduced, or modified expression of the gene(s) corresponding to the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein.

- 5 Processes are also provided for producing a protein, which comprise:
- (a) growing a culture of the host cell transformed with such polynucleotide compositions in a suitable culture medium; and
 - (b) purifying the protein from the culture.

The protein produced according to such methods is also provided by the present
10 invention.

Protein compositions of the present invention may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Compositions comprising an antibody which specifically reacts with such protein are also provided by the present invention.

- 15 Methods are also provided for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a protein of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 20 Figures 1A and 1B are schematic representations of the pED6 and pNOTs vectors, respectively, used for deposit of clones disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

ISOLATED PROTEINS AND POLYNUCLEOTIDES

- 25 Nucleotide and amino acid sequences, as presently determined, are reported below for each clone and protein disclosed in the present application. The nucleotide sequence of each clone can readily be determined by sequencing of the deposited clone in accordance with known methods. The predicted amino acid sequence (both full-length and mature forms) can then be determined from such nucleotide sequence. The amino
30 acid sequence of the protein encoded by a particular clone can also be determined by expression of the clone in a suitable host cell, collecting the protein and determining its sequence. For each disclosed protein applicants have identified what they have determined to be the reading frame best identifiable with sequence information available at the time of filing.

As used herein a "secreted" protein is one which, when expressed in a suitable host cell, is transported across or through a membrane, including transport as a result of signal sequences in its amino acid sequence. "Secreted" proteins include without limitation proteins secreted wholly (e.g., soluble proteins) or partially (e.g., receptors) from the cell in which they are expressed. "Secreted" proteins also include without limitation proteins which are transported across the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum.

Clone "vb2_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb2_1".
10 vb2_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb2_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb2_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vb2_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID
15 NO:1, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb2_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:2. Amino acids 15 to 27 of SEQ ID NO:2 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 28. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted
20 leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vb2_1 protein.

If a frameshift were introduced into the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 by deleting one of the adenine residues at positions 315 and 316, another potential vb2_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence could be encoded by basepairs 126 to
25 381 of SEQ ID NO:1 and is reported in SEQ ID NO:97. Amino acids 15 to 27 of SEQ ID NO:97 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 28 of SEQ ID NO:97, or are a transmembrane domain.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vb2_1 should be approximately 2342 bp.

30 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb2_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb2_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA308563 (EST179381 HCC cell line (matatasis to liver in mouse) II Homo

sapiens cDNA 5' end, mRNA sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vb2_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Clone "vb3_1"

5 A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb3_1". vb3_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb3_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb3_1 protein").

10 The nucleotide sequence of vb3_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:3, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb3_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:4. Amino acids 16 to 28 of SEQ ID NO:4 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino
15 acid sequence beginning at amino acid 29. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vb3_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vb3_1 should be approximately 2498 bp.

20 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb3_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb3_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA098874 (zn45f11.s1 Stratagene HeLa cell s3 937216 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 550413 3', mRNA sequence) and T26482 (Human gene signature HUMGS08724).

25 Based upon sequence similarity, vb3_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Clone "vb4_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb4_1".
30 vb4_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb4_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb4_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vb4_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:5, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb4_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:6. Amino acids 2 to 14 of
5 SEQ ID NO:6 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 15. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vb4_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone
10 vb4_1 should be approximately 2161 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb4_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb4_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as D88035 (Rat mRNA for glycoprotein specific UDP-glucuronyltransferase,
15 complete cds), N49234 (yy83b10.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 280123 3'), and Q59845 (Human brain Expressed Sequence Tag EST00765). Based upon sequence similarity, vb4_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts two additional potential transmembrane domains within the vb4_1 protein sequence, one centered around amino acid 40 and another
20 around amino acid 80 of SEQ ID NO:6.

Clone "vb5_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb5_1". vb5_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding
25 a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb5_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb5_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vb5_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:7, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
30 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb5_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:8. Amino acids 7 to 19 of SEQ ID NO:8 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 20. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted

leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vb5_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vb5_1 should be approximately 724 bp.

5 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb5_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb5_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA835218 (ak65a05.s1 Barstead pancreas HPLRB1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:1412720 3', mRNA sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vb5_1
10 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Clone "vb6_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb6_1". vb6_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding
15 a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb6_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb6_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vb6_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:9, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
20 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb6_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:10. Amino acids 13 to 25 of SEQ ID NO:10 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 26. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should
25 the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vb6_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vb6_1 should be approximately 2685 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb6_1 was searched against the
30 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb6_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA478801 (zv20f05.s1 Soares NhHMPu S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone

754209 3', mRNA sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vb6_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Clone "vb7_1"

5 A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb7_1". vb7_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb7_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb7_1 protein").

10 The nucleotide sequence of vb7_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:11, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb7_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:12. Amino acids 35 to 47 of SEQ ID NO:12 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature
15 amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 48. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vb7_1 protein.

Another potential vb7_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence that
20 could be encoded by basepairs 1093 to 1577 of SEQ ID NO:11 is reported in SEQ ID NO:98. Amino acids 11 to 23 of SEQ ID NO:98 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24 of SEQ ID NO:98, or are a transmembrane domain. The TopPredII computer program predicts another potential transmembrane domain within the protein sequence of SEQ ID NO:98
25 centered around amino acid 86 of SEQ ID NO:98. If a frameshift were introduced into the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 approximately between position 1090 and position 1253, the open reading frame of SEQ ID NO:12 could be joined to the open reading frame of SEQ ID NO:98.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone
30 vb7_1 should be approximately 1730 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb7_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb7_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as D13748 (human eukaryotic initiation factor 4A1), M22873 (Mus musculus

protein synthesis initiation factor 4A (eIF-4A) gene, exon 1), and N36589 (yx86f08.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 268647 5'). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vb7_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The predicted vb7_1 protein demonstrated
5 at least some similarity to the sequence identified as AL021839 (hypothetical protein [Schizosaccharomyces pombe]). Based upon sequence similarity, vb7_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

vb7_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 45 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS
10 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "vb8_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb8_1". vb8_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding
15 a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb8_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb8_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vb8_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:13, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
20 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb8_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:14.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vb8_1 should be approximately 1363 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb8_1 was searched against the
25 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb8_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as N57252 (yw93d11.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 259797 5'). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vb8_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The
30 predicted vb8_1 protein demonstrated at least some similarity to sequences identified as AF51239 (probable ubiquitin activating enzyme 2 [Picea mariana]). Based upon sequence similarity, vb8_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts a potential transmembrane domain

within the vb8_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid 30 of SEQ ID NO:14. Both the CodonPreference and Testcode computer programs indicate that frameshifts in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13, resulting in the joining of the open reading frame of SEQ ID NO:14 with open reading frames that are more 5' to that of SEQ ID NO:14, are likely.

vb8_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 23 kDa was detected in conditioned medium using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

10 Clone "vb9_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vb9_1". vb9_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vb9_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vb9_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vb9_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:15, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vb9_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:16. Amino acids 3 to 15 of SEQ ID NO:16 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 16. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vb9_1 protein.

25 The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vb9_1 should be approximately 2996 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vb9_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vb9_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA446380 (zw58b09.r1 Soares total fetus Nb2HF8 9w Homo sapiens cDNA clone 774233 5', mRNA sequence) and L48440 (Rattus norvegicus collagen type II mRNA, complete cds). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vb9_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the

BLASTX search protocol. The predicted vb9_1 protein demonstrated at least some similarity to the sequence identified as Z78279 (Collagen alpha1 [Rattus norvegicus]). Based upon sequence similarity, vb9_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

- 5 vb9_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 58 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "vc3_1"

- 10 A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc3_1". vc3_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc3_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc3_1 protein").
- 15 The nucleotide sequence of vc3_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:17, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc3_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:18. Amino acids 24 to 36 of SEQ ID NO:18 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature
- 20 amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 37. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc3_1 protein.

- Another potential vc3_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence is
- 25 encoded by basepairs 227 to 703 of SEQ ID NO:17 and is reported in SEQ ID NO:99. Amino acids 83 to 95 of SEQ ID NO:99 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 96, or are a transmembrane domain, and the TopPredII computer program predicts two additional transmembrane domains within the SEQ ID NO:99 amino acid sequence. A frameshift in
- 30 the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 between about nucleotide 109 to about nucleotide 417 could join together portions of the overlapping reading frames of SEQ ID NO:18 and SEQ ID NO:99.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc3_1 should be approximately 950 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc3_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and
5 FASTA search protocols. vc3_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA669665 (ac18h12.s1 Stratagene ovary (#937217) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 856871 3'). Based upon sequence similarity, vc3_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

vc3_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed
10 protein band of approximately 19 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "vc4_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc4_1".
15 vc4_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc4_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc4_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc4_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID
20 NO:19, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc4_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:20. Amino acids 2 to 14 of SEQ ID NO:20 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 15. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the
25 predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc4_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc4_1 should be approximately 1200 bp.

30 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc4_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc4_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as Q40970 (Human skeletal muscle ADP-ribosyltransferase gene), U60881 (Mus musculus Yac-2 NAD:arginine ADP-ribosyltransferase mRNA, complete cds), and

W12489 (ma57b11.r1 Soares mouse p3NMF19.5 Mus musculus cDNA clone 314781 5' similar to SW RT61_RAT P17982 ALLOANTIGEN RT6.1 PRECURSOR). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vc4_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The
5 predicted vc4_1 protein demonstrated at least some similarity to sequences identified as R37572 (Rabbit skeletal muscle ADP-ribosyltransferase) and U60881 (Yac-2 NAD arginine ADP-ribosyltransferase [Mus musculus]). ADP-ribosyltransferases are localized to the plasma membrane and are involved in "post-translational modification of proteins in which the ADP-ribose moiety of NAD is transferred to proteins", which is "responsible
10 for the toxicity of some bacterial toxins (e.g. cholera toxin and pertussis toxin)". Based upon sequence similarity, vc4_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

vc4_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 26 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS
15 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "vc5_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc5_1". vc5_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding
20 a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc5_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc5_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc5_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:21, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
25 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc5_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:22. Amino acids 63 to 75 of SEQ ID NO:22 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 76. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should
30 the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc5_1 protein.

Another potential vc5_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence is encoded by basepairs 215-376 of SEQ ID NO:21 and is reported in SEQ ID NO:100. Amino

acids 4 to 16 of SEQ ID NO:100 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 17 of SEQ ID NO:100.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc5_1 should be approximately 1650 bp.

5 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc5_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc5_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA002211 (zh81h07.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen 1NFLS S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 427741 3'). Based upon sequence similarity, vc5_1 proteins and each similar
10 protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

vc5_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 28 kDa was detected in conditioned medium using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

15 Clone "vc7_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc7_1". vc7_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc7_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding
20 sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc7_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc7_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:23, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc7_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:24. Amino acids 11 to 23
25 of SEQ ID NO:24 are a possible leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc7_1 should be approximately 2600 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc7_1 was searched against the
30 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. No hits were found in the database.

Clone "vc9_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc9_1". vc9_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid
5 sequence of the encoded protein. vc9_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc9_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc9_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:25, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc9_1 protein corresponding
10 to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:26. Amino acids 10 to 22 of SEQ ID NO:26 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 23. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc9_1
15 protein.

Another potential vc9_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence is encoded by basepairs 1981 to 2619 of SEQ ID NO:25 and is reported in SEQ ID NO:101.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc9_1 should be approximately 4500 bp.

20 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc9_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc9_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as N66453 (yz41a08.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 285590 3') and Z75407 (Human DNA sequence from cosmid N128A12 on chromosome 22q12-qter contains ESTs,
25 CpG island). Based upon sequence similarity, vc9_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts a potential transmembrane domain within the vc9_1 protein sequence at the extreme C-terminus of SEQ ID NO:26.

30 Clone "vc10_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc10_1". vc10_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the

amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc10_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc10_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc10_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:27, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
5 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc10_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:28. Amino acids 21 to 33 of SEQ ID NO:28 are a possible leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 34.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone
10 vc10_1 should be approximately 2600 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc10_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc10_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA398711 (zt75a05.s1 Soares testis NHT Homo sapiens cDNA clone 728144
15 3') and T24621 (Human gene signature HUMGS06681). Based upon sequence similarity, vc10_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts a potential transmembrane domain within the vc10_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid 74 of SEQ ID NO:28. Nuclotides 1103 to 1191 of SEQ ID NO:27 represent a possible intron in the predicted 3' untranslated
20 region of the vc10_1 mRNA molecule.

Clone "vc11_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc11_1". vc11_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as
25 encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc11_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc11_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc11_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:29, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
30 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc11_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:30. Amino acids 6 to 18 of SEQ ID NO:30 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 19. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should

the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc11_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc11_1 should be approximately 2600 bp.

- 5 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc11_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc11_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA193348 (zr41c08.r1 Soares NhHMPu S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 665966 5') and T23590 (Human gene signature HUMGS05443). Based upon sequence similarity,
- 10 vc11_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts a potential transmembrane domain within the vc11_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid 32 of SEQ ID NO:30.

Clone "vc14_1"

- 15 A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc14_1". vc14_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc14_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc14_1 protein").
- 20 The nucleotide sequence of vc14_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:31, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc14_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:32. Amino acids 21 to 33 of SEQ ID NO:32 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature
- 25 amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 34. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc14_1 protein.

- The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone
- 30 vc14_1 should be approximately 1300 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc14_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc14_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA258182 (zs35f09.s1 NCI_CGAP_GCB1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE

687209 3"). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vc14_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The predicted vc14_1 protein demonstrated at least some similarity to sequences identified as AC002339 (BAC T11A7 [*Arabidopsis thaliana*]) and Z71266 (R06C7.6 [*Caenorhabditis elegans*]). Based upon sequence similarity, vc14_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

vc14_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 22 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "vc16_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc16_1". vc16_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc16_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc16_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc16_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:33, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc16_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:34. Amino acids 15 to 27 of SEQ ID NO:34 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 28. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc16_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc16_1 should be approximately 1256 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc16_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc16_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA776882 (ac40a09.s1 Stratagene hNT neuron (#937233) Homo sapiens cDNA clone 858904 3' similar to SW XB3_XENLA Q09004 STATHMIN-LIKE PROTEIN XB3, mRNA sequence), AF026528 (*Rattus norvegicus* stathmin-like-protein

RB3 mRNA, complete cds), and AF026529 (*Rattus norvegicus* stathmin-like-protein splice variant RB3' mRNA, complete cds). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vc16_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The predicted vc16_1 protein demonstrated at least
5 some similarity to sequences identified as AF026528 (stathmin-like-protein RB3 [*Rattus norvegicus*]). While stathmin itself is intracellular, stathmin-related protein RB3 (as well as related proteins SCG10 in rat and XB3 in *Xenopus*) is membrane-associated and has been isolated in the membrane fraction from cell cultures. RB3 is expressed in neural tissue and may be involved in the expression of differentiated neuronal function. Based
10 upon sequence similarity, vc16_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

vc16_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 89 kDa was detected in conditioned medium using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

15

Clone "vc17_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc17_1". vc17_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the
20 amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc17_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc17_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc17_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:35, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc17_1 protein corresponding
25 to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:36. Amino acids 30 to 42 of SEQ ID NO:36 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 43. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc17_1
30 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc17_1 should be approximately 1783 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc17_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc17_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as N73805 (yz80g02.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 289394 3'), and T24437
5 (Human gene signature HUMGS06471). Based upon sequence similarity, vc17_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts an additional potential transmembrane domain within the vc17_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid 60 of SEQ ID NO:36.

10 Clone "vc21_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc21_1". vc21_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc21_1 is a full-length clone, including the
15 entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc21_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc21_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:37, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc21_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:38. Amino acids 11 to 23
20 of SEQ ID NO:38 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc21_1 protein.

25 Another potential vc21_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence is encoded by basepairs 796 to 1014 of SEQ ID NO:37 and is reported in SEQ ID NO:102.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc21_1 should be approximately 1773 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc21_1 was searched against the
30 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc21_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as W85910 (zh52b10.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen 1NFLS S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 415675 3', mRNA sequence) and T24609 (Human gene signature

HUMGS06668). Based upon sequence similarity, vc21_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Clone "vc23_1"

5 A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc23_1". vc23_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc23_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc23_1 protein").

10 The nucleotide sequence of vc23_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:39, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc23_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:40. Amino acids 28 to 40 of SEQ ID NO:40 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature
15 amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 41. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc23_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone
20 vc23_1 should be approximately 1998 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc23_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc23_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA580484 (nn22a05.s1 NCI_CGAP_Co12 Homo sapiens cDNA clone
25 IMAGE:1084592 similar to TR:G1209718 G1209718 HYPOTHETICAL 50.1 KD PROTEIN, mRNA sequence), T25530 (Human gene signature HUMGS07700), U41293 (Saccharomyces cerevisiae putative serine/threonine protein kinase gene, putative ribosomal protein L25 gene, and malate dehydrogenase (MDH2) gene, complete cds), and Z74866 (S.cerevisiae chromosome XV reading frame ORF YOL124c). The predicted
30 amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vc23_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The predicted vc23_1 protein demonstrated at least some similarity to sequences identified as U41293 (unknown [Saccharomyces cerevisiae]) and Z74866 (ORF YOL124c [Saccharo-

myces cerevisiae]). Based upon sequence similarity, vc23_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The vc23_1 protein contains a "N-6 adenine-specific DNA methylases signature" motif. The TopPredII computer program predicts a potential transmembrane domain within the vc23_1 protein sequence centered
5 around amino acid 232 of SEQ ID NO:40.

vc23_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 51 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

10 Clone "vc25_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc25_1". vc25_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc25_1 is a full-length clone, including the
15 entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc25_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc25_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:41, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc25_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:42. Amino acids 25 to 37
20 of SEQ ID NO:42 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 38. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc25_1 protein.

25 The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc25_1 should be approximately 1653 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc25_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc25_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences
30 identified as N21690 (yx63h08.s1 Soares melanocyte 2NbHM Homo sapiens cDNA clone 266463 3', mRNA sequence) and T25257 (Human gene signature HUMGS07418). Based upon sequence similarity, vc25_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

vc25_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 15 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

5 Clone "vc26_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc26_1". vc26_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc26_1 is a full-length clone, including the
10 entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc26_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc26_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:43, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc26_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:44. Amino acids 11 to 23
15 of SEQ ID NO:44 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc26_1 protein.

20 If the "G" residue at position 669 of SEQ ID NO:43 were deleted to create a frameshift, another potential vc26_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence could be encoded by what would then be basepairs 87 to 992 of the deletion-containing version of SEQ ID NO:43. This potential vc26_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:103. Amino acids 11 to 23 of both SEQ ID NO:44 and
25 SEQ ID NO:103 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 24, or are a transmembrane domain.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc26_1 should be approximately 1982 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc26_1 was searched against the
30 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vc26_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA877534 (nr01g08.s1 NCI_CGAP_Co10 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE:1160606 3', mRNA sequence) and T25645 (Human gene signature HUMGS07835). The predicted vc26_1 protein of SEQ ID NO:10 contains an immuno-

globulins and major histocompatibility complex proteins signature at amino acid 131. Based upon sequence similarity, vc26_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts seven additional potential transmembrane domains within the vc26_1 protein sequence, centered around
5 amino acids 60, 100, 120, 160, 210, 250, and 290 of SEQ ID NO:44, respectively.

Clone "vc30_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vc30_1". vc30_1 was isolated from a human fetal brain cDNA library and was identified as
10 encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vc30_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vc30_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vc30_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:45, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
15 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vc30_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:46. Amino acids 19 to 31 of SEQ ID NO:46 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 32. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should
20 the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vc30_1 protein.

If a frameshift were introduced in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 by deleting the cytosine residue at position 1393, another potential vc30_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence could be encoded by what would then be basepairs 1317
25 to 1659 of SEQ ID NO:45 and is reported in SEQ ID NO:104.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vc30_1 should be approximately 1887 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vc30_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and
30 FASTA search protocols. vc30_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA496421 (zv37c04.r1 Soares ovary tumor NbHOT Homo sapiens cDNA clone 755814 5', mRNA sequence). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vc30_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The predicted vc30_1 protein demonstrated at least

some similarity to sequences identified as AF047760 (phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase type 2c [Homo sapiens]). Based upon sequence similarity, vc30_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts an additional potential transmembrane domain within the vc30_1
5 protein sequence centered around amino acid 55 of SEQ ID NO:46.

Clone "vd1_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vd1_1". vd1_1 was isolated from a human adult skin cDNA library and was identified as encoding
10 a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vd1_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vd1_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vd1_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:47, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
15 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vd1_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:48. Amino acids 8 to 20 of SEQ ID NO:48 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 21. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should
20 the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vd1_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vd1_1 should be approximately 2000 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vd1_1 was searched against the
25 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vd1_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA582963 (nr72e02.s1 NCI_CGAP_Lar1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE 1089434) and AC002389 (Human DNA from chromosome 19 specific cosmid R28461, genomic sequence, complete sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vd1_1 proteins
30 and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. There is an 18-residue amino acid stretch (with an approximate consensus sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:105 (HHAAGQAGNEAGRFGQGV)) that is almost tandemly repeated 15 times in the vd1_1 protein. Nucleotides 406-1668 of SEQ ID NO:47, which encode a region of SEQ ID

NO:48 that includes the 18-residue amino acid repeats, may represent an alternatively spliced region in mRNA molecules transcribed from the vd1_1 gene.

vd1_protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 55 kDa was detected in conditioned medium using SDS
5 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "vd2_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vd2_1".
vd2_1 was isolated from a human adult skin cDNA library and was identified as encoding
10 a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid
sequence of the encoded protein. vd2_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding
sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vd2_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vd2_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID
NO:49, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
15 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vd2_1 protein corresponding
to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:50. Amino acids 2 to 14
of SEQ ID NO:50 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature
amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 15. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the
predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should
20 the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vd2_1
protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone
vd2_1 should be approximately 900 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vd2_1 was searched against the
25 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and
FASTA search protocols. vd2_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences
identified as H03945 (yj44c02.s1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 151586 3'). Based upon
sequence similarity, vd2_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least
some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts a potential transmembrane
30 domain within the vd2_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid 115 of SEQ ID
NO:50.

Clone "vd3_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vd3_1". vd3_1 was isolated from a human adult skin cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid
5 sequence of the encoded protein. vd3_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vd3_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vd3_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:51, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vd3_1 protein corresponding
10 to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:52. Amino acids 5 to 17 of SEQ ID NO:52 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 18. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vd3_1
15 protein.

If a frameshift were introduced into the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 by inserting an adenine or thymine residue at position 1132 or 1133, another potential vd3_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence could be encoded by basepairs 176 to 1281 of SEQ ID NO:51 and is reported in SEQ ID NO:106. Amino acids 5 to 17 of SEQ ID
20 NO:106 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 18 of SEQ ID NO:106, or are a transmembrane domain.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vd3_1 should be approximately 1537 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vd3_1 was searched against the
25 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vd3_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA873028 (ob11e05.s1 NCI_CGAP_Kid3 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE 1323392 3', mRNA sequence), AC002389 (Human DNA from chromosome 19 specific cosmid R28461, genomic sequence, complete sequence), and AD001502 (Homo
30 sapiens DNA from chromosome 19-cosmid f21246, genomic sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vd3_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts an additional possible transmembrane domain within the vd3_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid

290 of SEQ ID NO:52. The vd3_1 protein is apparently a splice variant of the vd4_1 protein described below.

vd3_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 42 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS
5 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "vd4_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vd4_1". vd4_1 was isolated from a human adult skin cDNA library and was identified as encoding
10 a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vd4_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vd4_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vd4_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:53, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper
15 reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vd4_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:54. Amino acids 5 to 17 of SEQ ID NO:54 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 18. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should
20 the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vd4_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vd4_1 should be approximately 1897 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vd4_1 was searched against the
25 GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vd4_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA706316 (ah28e11.s1 Soares parathyroid tumor NbHPA Homo sapiens cDNA clone 1240172 3', mRNA sequence), AC002389 (Human DNA from chromosome 19 specific cosmid R28461, genomic sequence, complete sequence), and AD001502
30 (Homo sapiens DNA from chromosome 19-cosmid f21246, genomic sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vd4_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts an additional possible transmembrane domain within the vd4_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid

290 of SEQ ID NO:54. The vd4_1 protein is apparently a splice variant of the vd3_1 protein described above.

vd4_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 54 kDa was detected in conditioned medium using SDS
5 polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Clone "ve4_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "ve4_1". ve4_1 was isolated from a human adult brain (Alzheimer's hippocampus level 7) cDNA
10 library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. ve4_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "ve4_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of ve4_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID
15 NO:55, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the ve4_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:56. Amino acids 25 to 37 of SEQ ID NO:56 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 38. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the
20 predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the ve4_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone ve4_1 should be approximately 1578 bp.

25 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for ve4_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. ve4_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA707153 (zj33f10.s1 Soares fetal liver spleen 1NFLS S1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 452107 3' similar to TR P70295 P70295 AUP1 PRECURSOR, mRNA
30 sequence) and U41736 (Mus musculus ancient ubiquitous 46 kDa protein AUP1 precursor (Aup1) mRNA, complete cds). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for ve4_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The predicted ve4_1 protein demonstrated at least

some similarity to the sequence identified as U41736 (ancient ubiquitous 46 kDa protein AUP46 precursor [Mus musculus]). Based upon sequence similarity, ve4_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts two additional potential transmembrane domains within the ve4_1 protein sequence, one centered around amino acid 110 and another around amino acid 210 of SEQ ID NO:56.

ve4_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 41 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

10

Clone "ve8_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "ve8_1". ve8_1 was isolated from a human adult brain (Alzheimer's hippocampus level 7) cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. ve8_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "ve8_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of ve8_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:57, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the ve8_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:58. Amino acids 18 to 30 of SEQ ID NO:58 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 31. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the ve8_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone ve8_1 should be approximately 2093 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for ve8_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. ve8_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AC004126 (Homo sapiens Chromosome 11q12 pac pDJ606g6; HTGS phase 1, 17 unordered pieces). Based upon sequence similarity, ve8_1 proteins and each similar

protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts four additional potential transmembrane domains within the ve8_1 protein sequence, centered around amino acids 94, 147, 150, and 193 of SEQ ID NO:58, respectively.

5

Clone "vf1_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vf1_1". vf1_1 was isolated from a human adult heart cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vf1_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vf1_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vf1_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:59, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vf1_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:60. Amino acids 13 to 25 of SEQ ID NO:60 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 26. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vf1_1 protein.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vf1_1 should be approximately 1382 bp.

The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vf1_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vf1_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA349531 (EST56314 Infant brain Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end, mRNA sequence) and AA532642 (nj17c07.s1 NCI_CGAP_Pr22 Homo sapiens cDNA clone IMAGE 986604, mRNA sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vf1_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts an additional potential transmembrane domain within the vf1_1 protein sequence centered around amino acid 138 of SEQ ID NO:60.

vh1_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 40 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

5 Clone "vh1_1"

A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vh1_1". vh1_1 was isolated from a human adult thymus cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vh1_1 is a full-length clone, including the
10 entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vh1_1 protein").

The nucleotide sequence of vh1_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:61, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vh1_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:62. Amino acids 42 to 54
15 of SEQ ID NO:62 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 55. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vh1_1 protein.

20 Another potential vh1_1 reading frame and predicted amino acid sequence that could be encoded by basepairs 833 to 1054 of SEQ ID NO:61 is reported in SEQ ID NO:107. Amino acids 22 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:107 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 35 of SEQ ID NO:107, or are a transmembrane domain. If a frameshift were introduced into the
25 nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 approximately between position 830 and position 998, the open reading frame of SEQ ID NO:62 could be joined to the open reading frame of SEQ ID NO:107.

The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone vh1_1 should be approximately 1529 bp.

30 The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vh1_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vh1_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA927736 (om72h10.s1 NCI_CGAP_GC4 Homo sapiens cDNA clone

IMAGE:1552771 3', mRNA sequence). Based upon sequence similarity, vh1_1 proteins and each similar protein or peptide may share at least some activity.

Clone "vi1_1"

- 5 A polynucleotide of the present invention has been identified as clone "vi1_1". vi1_1 was isolated from a human adult aorta cDNA library and was identified as encoding a secreted or transmembrane protein on the basis of computer analysis of the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein. vi1_1 is a full-length clone, including the entire coding sequence of a secreted protein (also referred to herein as "vi1_1 protein").
- 10 The nucleotide sequence of vi1_1 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:63, and includes a poly(A) tail. What applicants presently believe to be the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the vi1_1 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:64. Amino acids 13 to 25 of SEQ ID NO:64 are a predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature
- 15 amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 26. Due to the hydrophobic nature of the predicted leader/signal sequence, it is likely to act as a transmembrane domain should the predicted leader/signal sequence not be separated from the remainder of the vi1_1 protein.

- The EcoRI/NotI restriction fragment obtainable from the deposit containing clone
- 20 vi1_1 should be approximately 2348 bp.

- The nucleotide sequence disclosed herein for vi1_1 was searched against the GenBank and GeneSeq nucleotide sequence databases using BLASTN/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. vi1_1 demonstrated at least some similarity with sequences identified as AA411541 (zv30a03.r1 Soares ovary tumor NbHOT Homo sapiens cDNA
- 25 clone 755116 5' similar to WP:F07H5.11 CE03160) and T21484 (Human gene signature HUMGS02856). The predicted amino acid sequence disclosed herein for vi1_1 was searched against the GenPept and GeneSeq amino acid sequence databases using the BLASTX search protocol. The predicted vi1_1 protein demonstrated at least some similarity to the sequence identified as Z68314 (F46C5.9 [Caenorhabditis elegans]).
- 30 amino acid sequence of the predicted vi1_1 protein indicates that it may contain a beta-transducin family Trp-Asp repeat signature (WD-40) motif centered around residue 300 of SEQ ID NO:28. The WD-40 motif is thought to be a widely distributed protein-protein interaction domain. Based upon sequence similarity, vi1_1 proteins and each similar

protein or peptide may share at least some activity. The TopPredII computer program predicts two additional possible transmembrane domains within the vil_1 protein sequence, one centered around amino acid 200 and another around amino acid 340 of SEQ ID NO:64.

- 5 vil_1 protein was expressed in a COS cell expression system, and an expressed protein band of approximately 45 kDa was detected in membrane fractions using SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

Deposit of Clones

- 10 Clones vc3_1, vc4_1, vc5_1, vc7_1, vc9_1, vc10_1, vc11_1, vc14_1, vd1_1, and vd2_1 were deposited on April 24, 1998 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98748, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

- 15 Clone vc21_1 was deposited on June 10, 1998 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and was given the accession number ATCC 98785, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

- 20 Clones vc16_1, vc17_1, vc23_1, vc25_1, vc26_1, ve4_1, and vf1_1 were deposited on June 10, 1998 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98784, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

- 25 Clones vb2_1, vb3_1, vb4_1, vb5_1, vb6_1, vb7_1, vb8_1, vb9_1, vc30_1, vd3_1, vd4_1, ve8_1, vh1_1, and vi1_1 were deposited on July 1, 1998 with the American Type Culture Collection (10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 U.S.A.) as an original deposit under the Budapest Treaty and were given the accession number ATCC 98804, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable.

- 30 All restrictions on the availability to the public of the deposited material will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of the patent, except for the requirements specified in 37 C.F.R. § 1.808(b), and the term of the deposit will comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.806.

Each clone has been transfected into separate bacterial cells (*E. coli*) in these composite deposits. Each clone can be removed from the vector in which it was deposited by performing an EcoRI/NotI digestion (5' site, EcoRI; 3' site, NotI) to produce the appropriate fragment for such clone. Each clone was deposited in either the pED6 or pNOTs vector depicted in Figures 1A and 1B, respectively. The pED6dpc2 vector ("pED6") was derived from pED6dpc1 by insertion of a new polylinker to facilitate cDNA cloning (Kaufman *et al.*, 1991, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19: 4485-4490); the pNOTs vector was derived from pMT2 (Kaufman *et al.*, 1989, *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 9: 946-958) by deletion of the DHFR sequences, insertion of a new polylinker, and insertion of the M13 origin of replication in the ClaI site. In some instances, the deposited clone can become "flipped" (i.e., in the reverse orientation) in the deposited isolate. In such instances, the cDNA insert can still be isolated by digestion with EcoRI and NotI. However, NotI will then produce the 5' site and EcoRI will produce the 3' site for placement of the cDNA in proper orientation for expression in a suitable vector. The cDNA may also be expressed from the vectors in which they were deposited.

Bacterial cells containing a particular clone can be obtained from the composite deposit as follows:

An oligonucleotide probe or probes should be designed to the sequence that is known for that particular clone. This sequence can be derived from the sequences provided herein, or from a combination of those sequences. The sequence of an oligonucleotide probe that was used to isolate or to sequence each full-length clone is identified below, and should be most reliable in isolating the clone of interest.

	<u>Clone</u>	<u>Probe Sequence</u>
25	vb2_1	SEQ ID NO:65
	vb3_1	SEQ ID NO:66
	vb4_1	SEQ ID NO:67
	vb5_1	SEQ ID NO:68
	vb6_1	SEQ ID NO:69
30	vb7_1	SEQ ID NO:70
	vb8_1	SEQ ID NO:71
	vb9_1	SEQ ID NO:72
	vc3_1	SEQ ID NO:73
	vc4_1	SEQ ID NO:74

	vc5_1	SEQ ID NO:75
	vc7_1	SEQ ID NO:76
	vc9_1	SEQ ID NO:77
	vc10_1	SEQ ID NO:78
5	vc11_1	SEQ ID NO:79
	vc14_1	SEQ ID NO:80
	vc16_1	SEQ ID NO:81
	vc17_1	SEQ ID NO:82
	vc21_1	SEQ ID NO:83
10	vc23_1	SEQ ID NO:84
	vc25_1	SEQ ID NO:85
	vc26_1	SEQ ID NO:86
	vc30_1	SEQ ID NO:87
	vd1_1	SEQ ID NO:88
15	vd2_1	SEQ ID NO:89
	vd3_1	SEQ ID NO:90
	vd4_1	SEQ ID NO:91
	ve4_1	SEQ ID NO:92
	ve8_1	SEQ ID NO:93
20	vf1_1	SEQ ID NO:94
	vh1_1	SEQ ID NO:95
	vi1_1	SEQ ID NO:96

In the sequences listed above which include an N at position 2, that position is occupied
 25 in preferred probes/primers by a biotinylated phosphoramidite residue rather than a nucleotide (such as, for example, that produced by use of biotin phosphoramidite (1-dimethoxytrityloxy-2-(N-biotinyl-4-aminobutyl)-propyl-3-O-(2-cyanoethyl)-(N,N-diisopropyl)-phosphoramidite) (Glen Research, cat. no. 10-1953)).

The design of the oligonucleotide probe should preferably follow these
 30 parameters:

- (a) It should be designed to an area of the sequence which has the fewest ambiguous bases ("N's"), if any;
- (b) It should be designed to have a T_m of approx. 80 ° C (assuming 2° for each A or T and 4 degrees for each G or C).

The oligonucleotide should preferably be labeled with γ -³²P ATP (specific activity 6000 Ci/mmol) and T4 polynucleotide kinase using commonly employed techniques for labeling oligonucleotides. Other labeling techniques can also be used. Unincorporated label should preferably be removed by gel filtration chromatography or other established methods. The amount of radioactivity incorporated into the probe should be quantitated by measurement in a scintillation counter. Preferably, specific activity of the resulting probe should be approximately 4e+6 dpm/pmol.

The bacterial culture containing the pool of full-length clones should preferably be thawed and 100 μ l of the stock used to inoculate a sterile culture flask containing 25 ml of sterile L-broth containing ampicillin at 100 μ g/ml. The culture should preferably be grown to saturation at 37°C, and the saturated culture should preferably be diluted in fresh L-broth. Aliquots of these dilutions should preferably be plated to determine the dilution and volume which will yield approximately 5000 distinct and well-separated colonies on solid bacteriological media containing L-broth containing ampicillin at 100 μ g/ml and agar at 1.5% in a 150 mm petri dish when grown overnight at 37°C. Other known methods of obtaining distinct, well-separated colonies can also be employed.

Standard colony hybridization procedures should then be used to transfer the colonies to nitrocellulose filters and lyse, denature and bake them.

The filter is then preferably incubated at 65°C for 1 hour with gentle agitation in 6X SSC (20X stock is 175.3 g NaCl/liter, 88.2 g Na citrate/liter, adjusted to pH 7.0 with NaOH) containing 0.5% SDS, 100 μ g/ml of yeast RNA, and 10 mM EDTA (approximately 10 mL per 150 mm filter). Preferably, the probe is then added to the hybridization mix at a concentration greater than or equal to 1e+6 dpm/mL. The filter is then preferably incubated at 65°C with gentle agitation overnight. The filter is then preferably washed in 500 mL of 2X SSC/0.5% SDS at room temperature without agitation, preferably followed by 500 mL of 2X SSC/0.1% SDS at room temperature with gentle shaking for 15 minutes. A third wash with 0.1X SSC/0.5% SDS at 65°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour is optional. The filter is then preferably dried and subjected to autoradiography for sufficient time to visualize the positives on the X-ray film. Other known hybridization methods can also be employed.

The positive colonies are picked, grown in culture, and plasmid DNA isolated using standard procedures. The clones can then be verified by restriction analysis, hybridization analysis, or DNA sequencing.

Fragments of the proteins of the present invention which are capable of exhibiting biological activity are also encompassed by the present invention. Fragments of the protein may be in linear form or they may be cyclized using known methods, for example, as described in H.U. Saragovi, *et al.*, *Bio/Technology* 10, 773-778 (1992) and in R.S. McDowell, *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114, 9245-9253 (1992), both of which are incorporated herein by reference. Such fragments may be fused to carrier molecules such as immunoglobulins for many purposes, including increasing the valency of protein binding sites. For example, fragments of the protein may be fused through "linker" sequences to the Fc portion of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the protein, such a fusion could be to the Fc portion of an IgG molecule. Other immunoglobulin isotypes may also be used to generate such fusions. For example, a protein - IgM fusion would generate a decavalent form of the protein of the invention.

The present invention also provides both full-length and mature forms of the disclosed proteins. The full-length form of the such proteins is identified in the sequence listing by translation of the nucleotide sequence of each disclosed clone. The mature form(s) of such protein may be obtained by expression of the disclosed full-length polynucleotide (preferably those deposited with ATCC) in a suitable mammalian cell or other host cell. The sequence(s) of the mature form(s) of the protein may also be determinable from the amino acid sequence of the full-length form.

The present invention also provides genes corresponding to the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein. "Corresponding genes" are the regions of the genome that are transcribed to produce the mRNAs from which cDNA polynucleotide sequences are derived and may include contiguous regions of the genome necessary for the regulated expression of such genes. Corresponding genes may therefore include but are not limited to coding sequences, 5' and 3' untranslated regions, alternatively spliced exons, introns, promoters, enhancers, and silencer or suppressor elements. The corresponding genes can be isolated in accordance with known methods using the sequence information disclosed herein. Such methods include the preparation of probes or primers from the disclosed sequence information for identification and/or amplification of genes in appropriate genomic libraries or other sources of genomic materials. An "isolated gene" is a gene that has been separated from the adjacent coding sequences, if any, present in the genome of the organism from which the gene was isolated.

The chromosomal location corresponding to the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein may also be determined, for example by hybridizing appropriately

labeled polynucleotides of the present invention to chromosomes *in situ*. It may also be possible to determine the corresponding chromosomal location for a disclosed polynucleotide by identifying significantly similar nucleotide sequences in public databases, such as expressed sequence tags (ESTs), that have already been mapped to particular chromosomal locations. For at least some of the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein, public database sequences having at least some similarity to the polynucleotide of the present invention have been listed by database accession number. Searches using the GenBank accession numbers of these public database sequences can then be performed at an Internet site provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information having the address <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/UniGene/>, in order to identify "UniGene clusters" of overlapping sequences. Many of the "UniGene clusters" so identified will already have been mapped to particular chromosomal sites.

Organisms that have enhanced, reduced, or modified expression of the gene(s) corresponding to the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein are provided. The desired change in gene expression can be achieved through the use of antisense polynucleotides or ribozymes that bind and/or cleave the mRNA transcribed from the gene (Albert and Morris, 1994, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 15(7): 250-254; Lavarosky *et al.*, 1997, *Biochem. Mol. Med.* 62(1): 11-22; and Hampel, 1998, *Prog. Nucleic Acid Res. Mol. Biol.* 58: 1-39; all of which are incorporated by reference herein). Transgenic animals that have multiple copies of the gene(s) corresponding to the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein, preferably produced by transformation of cells with genetic constructs that are stably maintained within the transformed cells and their progeny, are provided. Transgenic animals that have modified genetic control regions that increase or reduce gene expression levels, or that change temporal or spatial patterns of gene expression, are also provided (see European Patent No. 0 649 464 B1, incorporated by reference herein). In addition, organisms are provided in which the gene(s) corresponding to the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein have been partially or completely inactivated, through insertion of extraneous sequences into the corresponding gene(s) or through deletion of all or part of the corresponding gene(s). Partial or complete gene inactivation can be accomplished through insertion, preferably followed by imprecise excision, of transposable elements (Plasterk, 1992, *Bioessays* 14(9): 629-633; Zwaal *et al.*, 1993, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90(16): 7431-7435; Clark *et al.*, 1994, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91(2): 719-722; all of which are incorporated by reference herein), or through homologous recombination, preferably detected by positive/negative genetic selection strategies (Mansour *et al.*, 1988,

Nature 336: 348-352; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,464,764; 5,487,992; 5,627,059; 5,631,153; 5,614,396; 5,616,491; and 5,679,523; all of which are incorporated by reference herein). These organisms with altered gene expression are preferably eukaryotes and more preferably are mammals. Such organisms are useful for the development of non-human models for the study of disorders involving the corresponding gene(s), and for the development of assay systems for the identification of molecules that interact with the protein product(s) of the corresponding gene(s).

Where the protein of the present invention is membrane-bound (e.g., is a receptor), the present invention also provides for soluble forms of such protein. In such forms, part or all of the intracellular and transmembrane domains of the protein are deleted such that the protein is fully secreted from the cell in which it is expressed. The intracellular and transmembrane domains of proteins of the invention can be identified in accordance with known techniques for determination of such domains from sequence information. For example, the TopPredII computer program can be used to predict the location of transmembrane domains in an amino acid sequence, domains which are described by the location of the center of the transmembrane domain, with at least ten transmembrane amino acids on each side of the reported central residue(s).

Proteins and protein fragments of the present invention include proteins with amino acid sequence lengths that are at least 25% (more preferably at least 50%, and most preferably at least 75%) of the length of a disclosed protein and have at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 75% identity; most preferably at least 90% or 95% identity) with that disclosed protein, where sequence identity is determined by comparing the amino acid sequences of the proteins when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. Also included in the present invention are proteins and protein fragments that contain a segment preferably comprising 8 or more (more preferably 20 or more, most preferably 30 or more) contiguous amino acids that shares at least 75% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 85% identity; most preferably at least 95% identity) with any such segment of any of the disclosed proteins.

In particular, sequence identity may be determined using WU-BLAST (Washington University BLAST) version 2.0 software, which builds upon WU-BLAST version 1.4, which in turn is based on the public domain NCBI-BLAST version 1.4 (Altschul and Gish, 1996, Local alignment statistics, Doolittle *ed.*, *Methods in Enzymology* 266: 460-480; Altschul *et al.*, 1990, Basic local alignment search tool, *Journal of*

Molecular Biology 215: 403-410; Gish and States, 1993, Identification of protein coding regions by database similarity search, *Nature Genetics* 3: 266-272; Karlin and Altschul, 1993, Applications and statistics for multiple high-scoring segments in molecular sequences, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90: 5873-5877; all of which are incorporated by reference herein). WU-BLAST version 2.0 executable programs for several UNIX platforms can be downloaded from <ftp://blast.wustl.edu/blast/executables>. The complete suite of search programs (BLASTP, BLASTN, BLASTX, TBLASTN, and TBLASTX) is provided at that site, in addition to several support programs. WU-BLAST 2.0 is copyrighted and may not be sold or redistributed in any form or manner without the express written consent of the author; but the posted executables may otherwise be freely used for commercial, nonprofit, or academic purposes. In all search programs in the suite -- BLASTP, BLASTN, BLASTX, TBLASTN and TBLASTX -- the gapped alignment routines are integral to the database search itself, and thus yield much better sensitivity and selectivity while producing the more easily interpreted output. Gapping can optionally be turned off in all of these programs, if desired. The default penalty (Q) for a gap of length one is Q=9 for proteins and BLASTP, and Q=10 for BLASTN, but may be changed to any integer value including zero, one through eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve through twenty, twenty-one through fifty, fifty-one through one hundred, etc. The default per-residue penalty for extending a gap (R) is R=2 for proteins and BLASTP, and R=10 for BLASTN, but may be changed to any integer value including zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve through twenty, twenty-one through fifty, fifty-one through one hundred, etc. Any combination of values for Q and R can be used in order to align sequences so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. The default amino acid comparison matrix is BLOSUM62, but other amino acid comparison matrices such as PAM can be utilized.

Species homologues of the disclosed polynucleotides and proteins are also provided by the present invention. As used herein, a "species homologue" is a protein or polynucleotide with a different species of origin from that of a given protein or polynucleotide, but with significant sequence similarity to the given protein or polynucleotide. Preferably, polynucleotide species homologues have at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 75% identity; most preferably at least 90% identity) with the given polynucleotide, and protein species homologues have at least 30% sequence

identity (more preferably, at least 45% identity; most preferably at least 60% identity) with the given protein, where sequence identity is determined by comparing the nucleotide sequences of the polynucleotides or the amino acid sequences of the proteins when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. Species homologues may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source from the desired species. Preferably, species homologues are those isolated from mammalian species. Most preferably, species homologues are those isolated from certain mammalian species such as, for example, *Pan troglodytes*, *Gorilla gorilla*, *Pongo pygmaeus*, *Hylobates concolor*, *Macaca mulatta*, *Papio papio*, *Papio hamadryas*, *Cercopithecus aethiops*, *Cebus capucinus*, *Aotus trivirgatus*, *Sanguinus oedipus*, *Microcebus murinus*, *Mus musculus*, *Rattus norvegicus*, *Cricetulus griseus*, *Felis catus*, *Mustela vison*, *Canis familiaris*, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, *Bos taurus*, *Ovis aries*, *Sus scrofa*, and *Equus caballus*, for which genetic maps have been created allowing the identification of syntenic relationships between the genomic organization of genes in one species and the genomic organization of the related genes in another species (O'Brien and Seuánez, 1988, *Ann. Rev. Genet.* 22: 323-351; O'Brien *et al.*, 1993, *Nature Genetics* 3:103-112; Johansson *et al.*, 1995, *Genomics* 25: 682-690; Lyons *et al.*, 1997, *Nature Genetics* 15: 47-56; O'Brien *et al.*, 1997, *Trends in Genetics* 13(10): 393-399; Carver and Stubbs, 1997, *Genome Research* 7:1123-1137; all of which are incorporated by reference herein).

The invention also encompasses allelic variants of the disclosed polynucleotides or proteins; that is, naturally-occurring alternative forms of the isolated polynucleotides which also encode proteins which are identical or have significantly similar sequences to those encoded by the disclosed polynucleotides. Preferably, allelic variants have at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 75% identity; most preferably at least 90% identity) with the given polynucleotide, where sequence identity is determined by comparing the nucleotide sequences of the polynucleotides when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps. Allelic variants may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source from individuals of the appropriate species.

The invention also includes polynucleotides with sequences complementary to those of the polynucleotides disclosed herein.

The present invention also includes polynucleotides that hybridize under reduced stringency conditions, more preferably stringent conditions, and most preferably highly

stringent conditions, to polynucleotides described herein. Examples of stringency conditions are shown in the table below: highly stringent conditions are those that are at least as stringent as, for example, conditions A-F; stringent conditions are at least as stringent as, for example, conditions G-L; and reduced stringency conditions are at least as stringent as, for example, conditions M-R.

Stringency Condition	Polynucleotide Hybrid	Hybrid Length (bp) [‡]	Hybridization Temperature and Buffer [†]	Wash Temperature and Buffer [†]
A	DNA:DNA	≥ 50	65°C; 1xSSC -or- 42°C; 1xSSC, 50% formamide	65°C; 0.3xSSC
B	DNA:DNA	<50	T _B [*] ; 1xSSC	T _B [*] ; 1xSSC
C	DNA:RNA	≥ 50	67°C; 1xSSC -or- 45°C; 1xSSC, 50% formamide	67°C; 0.3xSSC
D	DNA:RNA	<50	T _D [*] ; 1xSSC	T _D [*] ; 1xSSC
E	RNA:RNA	≥ 50	70°C; 1xSSC -or- 50°C; 1xSSC, 50% formamide	70°C; 0.3xSSC
F	RNA:RNA	<50	T _F [*] ; 1xSSC	T _F [*] ; 1xSSC
G	DNA:DNA	≥ 50	65°C; 4xSSC -or- 42°C; 4xSSC, 50% formamide	65°C; 1xSSC
H	DNA:DNA	<50	T _H [*] ; 4xSSC	T _H [*] ; 4xSSC
I	DNA:RNA	≥ 50	67°C; 4xSSC -or- 45°C; 4xSSC, 50% formamide	67°C; 1xSSC
J	DNA:RNA	<50	T _J [*] ; 4xSSC	T _J [*] ; 4xSSC
K	RNA:RNA	≥ 50	70°C; 4xSSC -or- 50°C; 4xSSC, 50% formamide	67°C; 1xSSC
L	RNA:RNA	<50	T _L [*] ; 2xSSC	T _L [*] ; 2xSSC
M	DNA:DNA	≥ 50	50°C; 4xSSC -or- 40°C; 6xSSC, 50% formamide	50°C; 2xSSC
N	DNA:DNA	<50	T _N [*] ; 6xSSC	T _N [*] ; 6xSSC
O	DNA:RNA	≥ 50	55°C; 4xSSC -or- 42°C; 6xSSC, 50% formamide	55°C; 2xSSC
P	DNA:RNA	<50	T _P [*] ; 6xSSC	T _P [*] ; 6xSSC
Q	RNA:RNA	≥ 50	60°C; 4xSSC -or- 45°C; 6xSSC, 50% formamide	60°C; 2xSSC
R	RNA:RNA	<50	T _R [*] ; 4xSSC	T _R [*] ; 4xSSC

[‡] The hybrid length is that anticipated for the hybridized region(s) of the hybridizing polynucleotides. When hybridizing a polynucleotide to a target polynucleotide of unknown sequence, the hybrid length is assumed to be that of the hybridizing polynucleotide. When polynucleotides of known sequence are hybridized, the hybrid length can be determined by aligning the sequences of the polynucleotides and identifying the region or regions of optimal sequence complementarity.

*: SSPE (1xSSPE is 0.15M NaCl, 10mM NaH₂PO₄, and 1.25mM EDTA, pH 7.4) can be substituted for SSC (1xSSC is 0.15M NaCl and 15mM sodium citrate) in the hybridization and wash buffers; washes are performed for 15 minutes after hybridization is complete.

- 5 *T_h - T_m: The hybridization temperature for hybrids anticipated to be less than 50 base pairs in length should be 5-10°C less than the melting temperature (T_m) of the hybrid, where T_m is determined according to the following equations. For hybrids less than 18 base pairs in length, T_m(°C) = 2(# of A + T bases) + 4(# of G + C bases). For hybrids between 18 and 49 base pairs in length, T_m(°C) = 81.5 + 16.6(log₁₀[Na⁺]) + 0.41(%G+C) - (600/N), where N is the number of bases in the hybrid, and [Na⁺] is the concentration of sodium ions in the hybridization buffer ([Na⁺] for 1xSSC = 0.165 M).

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Additional examples of stringency conditions for polynucleotide hybridization are provided in Sambrook, J., E.F. Fritsch, and T. Maniatis, 1989, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, chapters 9 and 11, and *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 1995, F.M. Ausubel et al., eds.,

- 15 John Wiley & Sons, Inc., sections 2.10 and 6.3-6.4, incorporated herein by reference.

Preferably, each such hybridizing polynucleotide has a length that is at least 25%(more preferably at least 50%, and most preferably at least 75%) of the length of the polynucleotide of the present invention to which it hybridizes, and has at least 60% sequence identity (more preferably, at least 75% identity; most preferably at least 90% or

20 95% identity) with the polynucleotide of the present invention to which it hybridizes, where sequence identity is determined by comparing the sequences of the hybridizing polynucleotides when aligned so as to maximize overlap and identity while minimizing sequence gaps.

- The isolated polynucleotide of the invention may be operably linked to an
- 25 expression control sequence such as the pMT2 or pED expression vectors disclosed in Kaufman *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19, 4485-4490 (1991), in order to produce the protein recombinantly. Many suitable expression control sequences are known in the art. General methods of expressing recombinant proteins are also known and are exemplified in R. Kaufman, *Methods in Enzymology* 185, 537-566 (1990). As defined herein "operably
- 30 linked" means that the isolated polynucleotide of the invention and an expression control sequence are situated within a vector or cell in such a way that the protein is expressed by a host cell which has been transformed (transfected) with the ligated polynucleotide/expression control sequence.

- A number of types of cells may act as suitable host cells for expression of the
- 35 protein. Mammalian host cells include, for example, monkey COS cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, human kidney 293 cells, human epidermal A431 cells, human Colo205 cells, 3T3 cells, CV-1 cells, other transformed primate cell lines, normal diploid cells, cell

strains derived from in vitro culture of primary tissue, primary explants, HeLa cells, mouse L cells, BHK, HL-60, U937, HaK or Jurkat cells.

Alternatively, it may be possible to produce the protein in lower eukaryotes such as yeast or in prokaryotes such as bacteria. Potentially suitable yeast strains include
5 *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Kluyveromyces* strains, *Candida*, or any yeast strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. Potentially suitable bacterial strains include *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, or any bacterial strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. If the protein is made in yeast or bacteria, it may be necessary to modify the protein produced therein, for example by
10 phosphorylation or glycosylation of the appropriate sites, in order to obtain the functional protein. Such covalent attachments may be accomplished using known chemical or enzymatic methods.

The protein may also be produced by operably linking the isolated polynucleotide of the invention to suitable control sequences in one or more insect expression vectors,
15 and employing an insect expression system. Materials and methods for baculovirus/insect cell expression systems are commercially available in kit form from, e.g., Invitrogen, San Diego, California, U.S.A. (the MaxBac® kit), and such methods are well known in the art, as described in Summers and Smith, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987), incorporated herein by reference. As used herein, an
20 insect cell capable of expressing a polynucleotide of the present invention is "transformed."

The protein of the invention may be prepared by culturing transformed host cells under culture conditions suitable to express the recombinant protein. The resulting expressed protein may then be purified from such culture (i.e., from culture medium or
25 cell extracts) using known purification processes, such as gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography. The purification of the protein may also include an affinity column containing agents which will bind to the protein; one or more column steps over such affinity resins as concanavalin A-agarose, heparin-toyopearl® or Cibacrom blue 3GA Sepharose®; one or more steps involving hydrophobic interaction chromatography using
30 such resins as phenyl ether, butyl ether, or propyl ether; or immunoaffinity chromatography.

Alternatively, the protein of the invention may also be expressed in a form which will facilitate purification. For example, it may be expressed as a fusion protein, such as those of maltose binding protein (MBP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST) or thioredoxin

(TRX). Kits for expression and purification of such fusion proteins are commercially available from New England BioLabs (Beverly, MA), Pharmacia (Piscataway, NJ) and Invitrogen Corporation (Carlsbad, CA), respectively. The protein can also be tagged with an epitope and subsequently purified by using a specific antibody directed to such epitope. One such epitope ("Flag") is commercially available from the Eastman Kodak Company (New Haven, CT).

Finally, one or more reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) steps employing hydrophobic RP-HPLC media, e.g., silica gel having pendant methyl or other aliphatic groups, can be employed to further purify the protein. Some or all of the foregoing purification steps, in various combinations, can also be employed to provide a substantially homogeneous isolated recombinant protein. The protein thus purified is substantially free of other mammalian proteins and is defined in accordance with the present invention as an "isolated protein."

The protein of the invention may also be expressed as a product of transgenic animals, e.g., as a component of the milk of transgenic cows, goats, pigs, or sheep which are characterized by somatic or germ cells containing a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein.

The protein may also be produced by known conventional chemical synthesis. Methods for constructing the proteins of the present invention by synthetic means are known to those skilled in the art. The synthetically-constructed protein sequences, by virtue of sharing primary, secondary or tertiary structural and/or conformational characteristics with proteins may possess biological properties in common therewith, including protein activity. Thus, they may be employed as biologically active or immunological substitutes for natural, purified proteins in screening of therapeutic compounds and in immunological processes for the development of antibodies.

The proteins provided herein also include proteins characterized by amino acid sequences similar to those of purified proteins but into which modification are naturally provided or deliberately engineered. For example, modifications in the peptide or DNA sequences can be made by those skilled in the art using known techniques. Modifications of interest in the protein sequences may include the alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion of a selected amino acid residue in the coding sequence. For example, one or more of the cysteine residues may be deleted or replaced with another amino acid to alter the conformation of the molecule. Techniques for such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion are well known to those skilled in the art

(see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,518,584). Preferably, such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion retains the desired activity of the protein.

Other fragments and derivatives of the sequences of proteins which would be expected to retain protein activity in whole or in part and may thus be useful for screening or other immunological methodologies may also be easily made by those skilled in the art given the disclosures herein. Such modifications are believed to be encompassed by the present invention.

USES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

The polynucleotides and proteins of the present invention are expected to exhibit one or more of the uses or biological activities (including those associated with assays cited herein) identified below. Uses or activities described for proteins of the present invention may be provided by administration or use of such proteins or by administration or use of polynucleotides encoding such proteins (such as, for example, in gene therapies or vectors suitable for introduction of DNA).

Research Uses and Utilities

The polynucleotides provided by the present invention can be used by the research community for various purposes. The polynucleotides can be used to express recombinant protein for analysis, characterization or therapeutic use; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in disease states); as molecular weight markers on Southern gels; as chromosome markers or tags (when labeled) to identify chromosomes or to map related gene positions; to compare with endogenous DNA sequences in patients to identify potential genetic disorders; as probes to hybridize and thus discover novel, related DNA sequences; as a source of information to derive PCR primers for genetic fingerprinting; as a probe to "subtract-out" known sequences in the process of discovering other novel polynucleotides; for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, including for examination of expression patterns; to raise anti-protein antibodies using DNA immunization techniques; and as an antigen to raise anti-DNA antibodies or elicit another immune response. Where the polynucleotide encodes a protein which binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the polynucleotide can also be used in interaction trap assays (such as, for example, those

described in Gyuris *et al.*, 1993, *Cell* 75: 791-803 and in Rossi *et al.*, 1997, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94: 8405-8410, all of which are incorporated by reference herein) to identify polynucleotides encoding the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction.

5 The proteins provided by the present invention can similarly be used in assay to determine biological activity, including in a panel of multiple proteins for high-throughput screening; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its receptor) in biological fluids; as markers for tissues in which
10 the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state); and, of course, to isolate correlative receptors or ligands. Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify
15 inhibitors of the binding interaction. Proteins involved in these binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction.

Any or all of these research utilities are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as research products.

20 Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include without limitation "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E.F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S.L. and A.R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

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Nutritional Uses

Polynucleotides and proteins of the present invention can also be used as nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include without limitation use as a protein or amino acid supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source and use as a
30 source of carbohydrate. In such cases the protein or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the feed of a particular organism or can be administered as a separate solid or liquid preparation, such as in the form of powder, pills, solutions, suspensions or capsules. In the case of microorganisms, the protein or polynucleotide of the invention can be added to the medium in or on which the microorganism is cultured.

Cytokine and Cell Proliferation/Differentiation Activity

A protein of the present invention may exhibit cytokine, cell proliferation (either inducing or inhibiting) or cell differentiation (either inducing or inhibiting) activity or may induce production of other cytokines in certain cell populations. Many protein factors
5 discovered to date, including all known cytokines, have exhibited activity in one or more factor-dependent cell proliferation assays, and hence the assays serve as a convenient confirmation of cytokine activity. The activity of a protein of the present invention is evidenced by any one of a number of routine factor dependent cell proliferation assays for cell lines including, without limitation, 32D, DA2, DA1G, T10, B9, B9/11, BaF3,
10 MC9/G, M+ (preB M+), 2E8, RB5, DA1, 123, T1165, HT2, CTLL2, TF-1, Mo7e and CMK.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for T-cell or thymocyte proliferation include without limitation those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-
15 Interscience (Chapter 3, *In Vitro* assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, *Immunologic studies in Humans*); Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bertagnolli et al., *J. Immunol.* 145:1706-1712, 1990; Bertagnolli et al., *Cellular Immunology* 133:327-341, 1991; Bertagnolli, et al., *J. Immunol.* 149:3778-3783, 1992; Bowman et al., *J.*
20 *Immunol.* 152: 1756-1761, 1994.

Assays for cytokine production and/or proliferation of spleen cells, lymph node cells or thymocytes include, without limitation, those described in: *Polyclonal T cell stimulation*, Kruisbeek, A.M. and Shevach, E.M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.12.1-3.12.14, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994; and
25 *Measurement of mouse and human Interferon γ* , Schreiber, R.D. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.8.1-6.8.8, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Assays for proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic and lymphopoietic cells include, without limitation, those described in: *Measurement of Human and Murine Interleukin 2 and Interleukin 4*, Bottomly, K., Davis, L.S. and Lipsky, P.E. In *Current*
30 *Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.3.1-6.3.12, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; deVries et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 173:1205-1211, 1991; Moreau et al., *Nature* 336:690-692, 1988; Greenberger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:2931-2938, 1983; *Measurement of mouse and human interleukin 6* - Nordan, R. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.6.1-6.6.5, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991;

- Smith et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 83:1857-1861, 1986; Measurement of human Interleukin 11 - Bennett, F., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K. J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.15.1 John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Measurement of mouse and human Interleukin 9 - Ciarletta, A., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K.J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.13.1, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991.

- Assays for T-cell clone responses to antigens (which will identify, among others, proteins that affect APC-T cell interactions as well as direct T-cell effects by measuring proliferation and cytokine production) include, without limitation, those described in:
- 10 *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function; Chapter 6, Cytokines and their cellular receptors; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Weinberger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:6091-6095, 1980; Weinberger et al., Eur. J. Immun.
- 15 11:405-411, 1981; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988.

Immune Stimulating or Suppressing Activity

- A protein of the present invention may also exhibit immune stimulating or immune suppressing activity, including without limitation the activities for which assays are described herein. A protein may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies and disorders (including severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)), e.g., in regulating (up or down) growth and proliferation of T and/or B lymphocytes, as well as effecting the cytolytic activity of NK cells and other cell populations. These immune
- 25 deficiencies may be genetic or be caused by viral (e.g., HIV) as well as bacterial or fungal infections, or may result from autoimmune disorders. More specifically, infectious diseases caused by viral, bacterial, fungal or other infection may be treatable using a protein of the present invention, including infections by HIV, hepatitis viruses, herpesviruses, mycobacteria, *Leishmania* spp., malaria spp. and various fungal infections
- 30 such as candidiasis. Of course, in this regard, a protein of the present invention may also be useful where a boost to the immune system generally may be desirable, i.e., in the treatment of cancer.

Autoimmune disorders which may be treated using a protein of the present invention include, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic

lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitis, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. Such a protein of the present invention may also to be useful in the treatment of allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems. Other conditions, in which immune suppression is desired (including, for example, organ transplantation), may also be treatable using a protein of the present invention.

Using the proteins of the invention it may also be possible to regulate immune responses in a number of ways. Down regulation may be in the form of inhibiting or blocking an immune response already in progress or may involve preventing the induction of an immune response. The functions of activated T cells may be inhibited by suppressing T cell responses or by inducing specific tolerance in T cells, or both. Immunosuppression of T cell responses is generally an active, non-antigen-specific, process which requires continuous exposure of the T cells to the suppressive agent. Tolerance, which involves inducing non-responsiveness or anergy in T cells, is distinguishable from immunosuppression in that it is generally antigen-specific and persists after exposure to the tolerizing agent has ceased. Operationally, tolerance can be demonstrated by the lack of a T cell response upon reexposure to specific antigen in the absence of the tolerizing agent.

Down regulating or preventing one or more antigen functions (including without limitation B lymphocyte antigen functions (such as , for example, B7)), *e.g.*, preventing high level lymphokine synthesis by activated T cells, will be useful in situations of tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). For example, blockage of T cell function should result in reduced tissue destruction in tissue transplantation. Typically, in tissue transplants, rejection of the transplant is initiated through its recognition as foreign by T cells, followed by an immune reaction that destroys the transplant. The administration of a molecule which inhibits or blocks interaction of a B7 lymphocyte antigen with its natural ligand(s) on immune cells (such as a soluble, monomeric form of a peptide having B7-2 activity alone or in conjunction with a monomeric form of a peptide having an activity of another B lymphocyte antigen (*e.g.*, B7-1, B7-3) or blocking antibody), prior to transplantation can lead to the binding of the molecule to the natural ligand(s) on the immune cells without transmitting the corresponding costimulatory signal. Blocking B lymphocyte antigen function in this

matter prevents cytokine synthesis by immune cells, such as T cells, and thus acts as an immunosuppressant. Moreover, the lack of costimulation may also be sufficient to anergize the T cells, thereby inducing tolerance in a subject. Induction of long-term tolerance by B lymphocyte antigen-blocking reagents may avoid the necessity of repeated
5 administration of these blocking reagents. To achieve sufficient immunosuppression or tolerance in a subject, it may also be necessary to block the function of a combination of B lymphocyte antigens.

The efficacy of particular blocking reagents in preventing organ transplant rejection or GVHD can be assessed using animal models that are predictive of efficacy in
10 humans. Examples of appropriate systems which can be used include allogeneic cardiac grafts in rats and xenogeneic pancreatic islet cell grafts in mice, both of which have been used to examine the immunosuppressive effects of CTLA4Ig fusion proteins *in vivo* as described in Lenschow *et al.*, Science 257:789-792 (1992) and Turka *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA, 89:11102-11105 (1992). In addition, murine models of GVHD (see Paul ed.,
15 Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 846-847) can be used to determine the effect of blocking B lymphocyte antigen function *in vivo* on the development of that disease.

Blocking antigen function may also be therapeutically useful for treating autoimmune diseases. Many autoimmune disorders are the result of inappropriate
20 activation of T cells that are reactive against self tissue and which promote the production of cytokines and autoantibodies involved in the pathology of the diseases. Preventing the activation of autoreactive T cells may reduce or eliminate disease symptoms. Administration of reagents which block costimulation of T cells by disrupting receptor:ligand interactions of B lymphocyte antigens can be used to inhibit T cell
25 activation and prevent production of autoantibodies or T cell-derived cytokines which may be involved in the disease process. Additionally, blocking reagents may induce antigen-specific tolerance of autoreactive T cells which could lead to long-term relief from the disease. The efficacy of blocking reagents in preventing or alleviating autoimmune disorders can be determined using a number of well-characterized animal models of
30 human autoimmune diseases. Examples include murine experimental autoimmune encephalitis, systemic lupus erythmatosis in MRL/*lpr/lpr* mice or NZB hybrid mice, murine autoimmune collagen arthritis, diabetes mellitus in NOD mice and BB rats, and murine experimental myasthenia gravis (see Paul ed., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 840-856).

Upregulation of an antigen function (preferably a B lymphocyte antigen function), as a means of up regulating immune responses, may also be useful in therapy. Upregulation of immune responses may be in the form of enhancing an existing immune response or eliciting an initial immune response. For example, enhancing an immune response through stimulating B lymphocyte antigen function may be useful in cases of viral infection. In addition, systemic viral diseases such as influenza, the common cold, and encephalitis might be alleviated by the administration of stimulatory forms of B lymphocyte antigens systemically.

Alternatively, anti-viral immune responses may be enhanced in an infected patient by removing T cells from the patient, costimulating the T cells *in vitro* with viral antigen-pulsed APCs either expressing a peptide of the present invention or together with a stimulatory form of a soluble peptide of the present invention and reintroducing the *in vitro* activated T cells into the patient. Another method of enhancing anti-viral immune responses would be to isolate infected cells from a patient, transfect them with a nucleic acid encoding a protein of the present invention as described herein such that the cells express all or a portion of the protein on their surface, and reintroduce the transfected cells into the patient. The infected cells would now be capable of delivering a costimulatory signal to, and thereby activate, T cells *in vivo*.

In another application, up regulation or enhancement of antigen function (preferably B lymphocyte antigen function) may be useful in the induction of tumor immunity. Tumor cells (*e.g.*, sarcoma, melanoma, lymphoma, leukemia, neuroblastoma, carcinoma) transfected with a nucleic acid encoding at least one peptide of the present invention can be administered to a subject to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject. If desired, the tumor cell can be transfected to express a combination of peptides. For example, tumor cells obtained from a patient can be transfected *ex vivo* with an expression vector directing the expression of a peptide having B7-2-like activity alone, or in conjunction with a peptide having B7-1-like activity and/or B7-3-like activity. The transfected tumor cells are returned to the patient to result in expression of the peptides on the surface of the transfected cell. Alternatively, gene therapy techniques can be used to target a tumor cell for transfection *in vivo*.

The presence of the peptide of the present invention having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen(s) on the surface of the tumor cell provides the necessary costimulation signal to T cells to induce a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cells. In addition, tumor cells which lack MHC class I or MHC class II

molecules, or which fail to reexpress sufficient amounts of MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, can be transfected with nucleic acid encoding all or a portion of (e.g., a cytoplasmic-domain truncated portion) of an MHC class I α chain protein and β_2 microglobulin protein or an MHC class II α chain protein and an MHC class II β chain protein to thereby express MHC class I or MHC class II proteins on the cell surface. Expression of the appropriate class I or class II MHC in conjunction with a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen (e.g., B7-1, B7-2, B7-3) induces a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cell. Optionally, a gene encoding an antisense construct which blocks expression of an MHC class II associated protein, such as the invariant chain, can also be cotransfected with a DNA encoding a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen to promote presentation of tumor associated antigens and induce tumor specific immunity. Thus, the induction of a T cell mediated immune response in a human subject may be sufficient to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for thymocyte or splenocyte cytotoxicity include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Herrmann et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., J. Immunol. 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., J. Immunol. 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Herrmann et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., J. Immunol. 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., J. Immunol. 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bowman et al., J. Virology 61:1992-1998; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli et al., Cellular Immunology 133:327-341, 1991; Brown et al., J. Immunol. 153:3079-3092, 1994.

Assays for T-cell-dependent immunoglobulin responses and isotype switching (which will identify, among others, proteins that modulate T-cell dependent antibody responses and that affect Th1/Th2 profiles) include, without limitation, those described in: Maliszewski, J. Immunol. 144:3028-3033, 1990; and Assays for B cell function: *In vitro* antibody production, Mond, J.J. and Brunswick, M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.8.1-3.8.16, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assays (which will identify, among others, proteins that generate predominantly Th1 and CTL responses) include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-
5 Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli et al., J. Immunol. 149:3778-3783, 1992.

Dendritic cell-dependent assays (which will identify, among others, proteins expressed by dendritic cells that activate naive T-cells) include, without limitation, those
10 described in: Guery et al., J. Immunol. 134:536-544, 1995; Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 173:549-559, 1991; Macatonia et al., Journal of Immunology 154:5071-5079, 1995; Porgador et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 182:255-260, 1995; Nair et al., Journal of Virology 67:4062-4069, 1993; Huang et al., Science 264:961-965, 1994; Macatonia et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 169:1255-1264, 1989; Bhardwaj
15 et al., Journal of Clinical Investigation 94:797-807, 1994; and Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 172:631-640, 1990.

Assays for lymphocyte survival/apoptosis (which will identify, among others, proteins that prevent apoptosis after superantigen induction and proteins that regulate lymphocyte homeostasis) include, without limitation, those described in: Darzynkiewicz
20 et al., Cytometry 13:795-808, 1992; Gorczyca et al., Leukemia 7:659-670, 1993; Gorczyca et al., Cancer Research 53:1945-1951, 1993; Itoh et al., Cell 66:233-243, 1991; Zacharchuk, Journal of Immunology 145:4037-4045, 1990; Zamai et al., Cytometry 14:891-897, 1993; Gorczyca et al., International Journal of Oncology 1:639-648, 1992.

Assays for proteins that influence early steps of T-cell commitment and
25 development include, without limitation, those described in: Antica et al., Blood 84:111-117, 1994; Fine et al., Cellular Immunology 155:111-122, 1994; Galy et al., Blood 85:2770-2778, 1995; Toki et al., Proc. Nat. Acad Sci. USA 88:7548-7551, 1991.

Hematopoiesis Regulating Activity

30 A protein of the present invention may be useful in regulation of hematopoiesis and, consequently, in the treatment of myeloid or lymphoid cell deficiencies. Even marginal biological activity in support of colony forming cells or of factor-dependent cell lines indicates involvement in regulating hematopoiesis, e.g. in supporting the growth and proliferation of erythroid progenitor cells alone or in combination with other cytokines,

thereby indicating utility, for example, in treating various anemias or for use in conjunction with irradiation/chemotherapy to stimulate the production of erythroid precursors and/or erythroid cells; in supporting the growth and proliferation of myeloid cells such as granulocytes and monocytes/macrophages (i.e., traditional CSF activity)

5 useful, for example, in conjunction with chemotherapy to prevent or treat consequent myelo-suppression; in supporting the growth and proliferation of megakaryocytes and consequently of platelets thereby allowing prevention or treatment of various platelet disorders such as thrombocytopenia, and generally for use in place of or complimentary to platelet transfusions; and/or in supporting the growth and proliferation of

10 hematopoietic stem cells which are capable of maturing to any and all of the above-mentioned hematopoietic cells and therefore find therapeutic utility in various stem cell disorders (such as those usually treated with transplantation, including, without limitation, aplastic anemia and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria), as well as in repopulating the stem cell compartment post irradiation/chemotherapy, either *in-vivo* or

15 *ex-vivo* (i.e., in conjunction with bone marrow transplantation or with peripheral progenitor cell transplantation (homologous or heterologous)) as normal cells or genetically manipulated for gene therapy.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

20 Suitable assays for proliferation and differentiation of various hematopoietic lines are cited above.

Assays for embryonic stem cell differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that influence embryonic differentiation hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Johansson et al. Cellular Biology 15:141-151, 1995; Keller et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology 13:473-486, 1993; McClanahan et al., Blood

25 81:2903-2915, 1993.

Assays for stem cell survival and differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that regulate lympho-hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Methylcellulose colony forming assays, Freshney, M.G. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 265-268, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Hirayama et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:5907-5911, 1992; Primitive hematopoietic colony forming cells with high proliferative potential, McNiece, I.K. and Briddell, R.A. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 23-39, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Neben et al., Experimental Hematology 22:353-359,

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- 1994; Cobblestone area forming cell assay, Ploemacher, R.E. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 1-21, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Long term bone marrow cultures in the presence of stromal cells, Spooncer, E., Dexter, M. and Allen, T. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 163-179, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Long term culture initiating cell assay, Sutherland, H.J. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 139-162, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994.

Tissue Growth Activity

- 10 A protein of the present invention also may have utility in compositions used for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, as well as for wound healing and tissue repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions and ulcers.

- A protein of the present invention, which induces cartilage and/or bone growth in circumstances where bone is not normally formed, has application in the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a protein of the invention may have prophylactic use in closed as well as open fracture reduction and also in the improved fixation of artificial joints. *De novo* bone formation induced by an osteogenic agent contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or oncologic resection induced craniofacial defects, and also is useful in cosmetic plastic surgery.

- A protein of this invention may also be used in the treatment of periodontal disease, and in other tooth repair processes. Such agents may provide an environment to attract bone-forming cells, stimulate growth of bone-forming cells or induce differentiation of progenitors of bone-forming cells. A protein of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, such as through stimulation of bone and/or cartilage repair or by blocking inflammation or processes of tissue destruction (collagenase activity, osteoclast activity, etc.) mediated by inflammatory processes.

- 30 Another category of tissue regeneration activity that may be attributable to the protein of the present invention is tendon/ligament formation. A protein of the present invention, which induces tendon/ligament-like tissue or other tissue formation in circumstances where such tissue is not normally formed, has application in the healing of tendon or ligament tears, deformities and other tendon or ligament defects in humans and

other animals. Such a preparation employing a tendon/ligament-like tissue inducing protein may have prophylactic use in preventing damage to tendon or ligament tissue, as well as use in the improved fixation of tendon or ligament to bone or other tissues, and in repairing defects to tendon or ligament tissue. De novo tendon/ligament-like tissue formation induced by a composition of the present invention contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma induced, or other tendon or ligament defects of other origin, and is also useful in cosmetic plastic surgery for attachment or repair of tendons or ligaments. The compositions of the present invention may provide an environment to attract tendon- or ligament-forming cells, stimulate growth of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, induce differentiation of progenitors of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, or induce growth of tendon/ligament cells or progenitors *ex vivo* for return *in vivo* to effect tissue repair. The compositions of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and other tendon or ligament defects. The compositions may also include an appropriate matrix and/or sequestering agent as a carrier as is well known in the art.

The protein of the present invention may also be useful for proliferation of neural cells and for regeneration of nerve and brain tissue, *i.e.* for the treatment of central and peripheral nervous system diseases and neuropathies, as well as mechanical and traumatic disorders, which involve degeneration, death or trauma to neural cells or nerve tissue. More specifically, a protein may be used in the treatment of diseases of the peripheral nervous system, such as peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy and localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome. Further conditions which may be treated in accordance with the present invention include mechanical and traumatic disorders, such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and cerebrovascular diseases such as stroke. Peripheral neuropathies resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies may also be treatable using a protein of the invention.

Proteins of the invention may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of non-healing wounds, including without limitation pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds, and the like.

It is expected that a protein of the present invention may also exhibit activity for generation or regeneration of other tissues, such as organs (including, for example, pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac)

and vascular (including vascular endothelium) tissue, or for promoting the growth of cells comprising such tissues. Part of the desired effects may be by inhibition or modulation of fibrotic scarring to allow normal tissue to regenerate. A protein of the invention may also exhibit angiogenic activity.

- 5 A protein of the present invention may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues, and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage.

A protein of the present invention may also be useful for promoting or inhibiting differentiation of tissues described above from precursor tissues or cells; or for inhibiting
10 the growth of tissues described above.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for tissue generation activity include, without limitation, those described in: International Patent Publication No. WO95/16035 (bone, cartilage, tendon);
15 International Patent Publication No. WO95/05846 (nerve, neuronal); International Patent Publication No. WO91/07491 (skin, endothelium).

Assays for wound healing activity include, without limitation, those described in: Winter, Epidermal Wound Healing, pps. 71-112 (Maibach, HI and Rovee, DT, eds.), Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, as modified by Eaglstein and Mertz, J. Invest.
20 Dermatol 71:382-84 (1978).

Activin/Inhibin Activity

A protein of the present invention may also exhibit activin- or inhibin-related activities. Inhibins are characterized by their ability to inhibit the release of follicle
25 stimulating hormone (FSH), while activins and are characterized by their ability to stimulate the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). Thus, a protein of the present invention, alone or in heterodimers with a member of the inhibin α family, may be useful as a contraceptive based on the ability of inhibins to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease spermatogenesis in male mammals. Administration of sufficient amounts
30 of other inhibins can induce infertility in these mammals. Alternatively, the protein of the invention, as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with other protein subunits of the inhibin- β group, may be useful as a fertility inducing therapeutic, based upon the ability of activin molecules in stimulating FSH release from cells of the anterior pituitary. See, for example, United States Patent 4,798,885. A protein of the invention may also be useful for

advancement of the onset of fertility in sexually immature mammals, so as to increase the lifetime reproductive performance of domestic animals such as cows, sheep and pigs.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

- 5 Assays for activin/inhibin activity include, without limitation, those described in: Vale et al., *Endocrinology* 91:562-572, 1972; Ling et al., *Nature* 321:779-782, 1986; Vale et al., *Nature* 321:776-779, 1986; Mason et al., *Nature* 318:659-663, 1985; Forage et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:3091-3095, 1986.

10 Chemotactic/Chemokinetic Activity

- A protein of the present invention may have chemotactic or chemokinetic activity (e.g., act as a chemokine) for mammalian cells, including, for example, monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells. Chemotactic and chemokinetic proteins can be used to mobilize or attract a desired cell population to a desired site of action. Chemotactic or chemokinetic proteins provide particular advantages in treatment of wounds and other trauma to tissues, as well as in treatment of localized infections. For example, attraction of lymphocytes, monocytes or neutrophils to tumors or sites of infection may result in improved immune responses against the tumor or infecting agent.
- 15

- 20 A protein or peptide has chemotactic activity for a particular cell population if it can stimulate, directly or indirectly, the directed orientation or movement of such cell population. Preferably, the protein or peptide has the ability to directly stimulate directed movement of cells. Whether a particular protein has chemotactic activity for a population of cells can be readily determined by employing such protein or peptide in any known assay for cell chemotaxis.
- 25

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

- Assays for chemotactic activity (which will identify proteins that induce or prevent chemotaxis) consist of assays that measure the ability of a protein to induce the migration of cells across a membrane as well as the ability of a protein to induce the adhesion of one cell population to another cell population. Suitable assays for movement and adhesion include, without limitation, those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 6.12, Measurement of alpha and
- 30

beta Chemokines 6.12.1-6.12.28; Taub et al. J. Clin. Invest. 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind et al. APMIS 103:140-146, 1995; Muller et al Eur. J. Immunol. 25: 1744-1748; Gruber et al. J. of Immunol. 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston et al. J. of Immunol. 153: 1762-1768, 1994.

5 Hemostatic and Thrombolytic Activity

A protein of the invention may also exhibit hemostatic or thrombolytic activity. As a result, such a protein is expected to be useful in treatment of various coagulation disorders (including hereditary disorders, such as hemophilias) or to enhance coagulation and other hemostatic events in treating wounds resulting from trauma, surgery or other
10 causes. A protein of the invention may also be useful for dissolving or inhibiting formation of thromboses and for treatment and prevention of conditions resulting therefrom (such as, for example, infarction of cardiac and central nervous system vessels (e.g., stroke).

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured
15 by the following methods:

Assay for hemostatic and thrombolytic activity include, without limitation, those described in: Linet et al., J. Clin. Pharmacol. 26:131-140, 1986; Burdick et al., Thrombosis Res. 45:413-419, 1987; Humphrey et al., Fibrinolysis 5:71-79 (1991); Schaub, Prostaglandins 35:467-474, 1988.

20

Receptor/Ligand Activity

A protein of the present invention may also demonstrate activity as receptors, receptor ligands or inhibitors or agonists of receptor/ligand interactions. Examples of such receptors and ligands include, without limitation, cytokine receptors and their
25 ligands, receptor kinases and their ligands, receptor phosphatases and their ligands, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions and their ligands (including without limitation, cellular adhesion molecules (such as selectins, integrins and their ligands) and receptor/ligand pairs involved in antigen presentation, antigen recognition and development of cellular and humoral immune responses). Receptors and ligands are also
30 useful for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. A protein of the present invention (including, without limitation, fragments of receptors and ligands) may themselves be useful as inhibitors of receptor/ligand interactions.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for receptor-ligand activity include without limitation those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 7.28, Measurement of Cellular Adhesion under static conditions 7.28.1-7.28.22), Takai et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:6864-6868, 1987; Bierer et al., J. Exp. Med. 168:1145-1156, 1988; Rosenstein et al., J. Exp. Med. 169:149-160 1989; Stoltenborg et al., J. Immunol. Methods 175:59-68, 1994; Stitt et al., Cell 80:661-670, 10 1995.

Anti-Inflammatory Activity

Proteins of the present invention may also exhibit anti-inflammatory activity. The anti-inflammatory activity may be achieved by providing a stimulus to cells involved in the inflammatory response, by inhibiting or promoting cell-cell interactions (such as, for 15 example, cell adhesion), by inhibiting or promoting chemotaxis of cells involved in the inflammatory process, inhibiting or promoting cell extravasation, or by stimulating or suppressing production of other factors which more directly inhibit or promote an inflammatory response. Proteins exhibiting such activities can be used to treat 20 inflammatory conditions including chronic or acute conditions), including without limitation inflammation associated with infection (such as septic shock, sepsis or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine-induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or resulting 25 from over production of cytokines such as TNF or IL-1. Proteins of the invention may also be useful to treat anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity to an antigenic substance or material.

Cadherin/Tumor Invasion Suppressor Activity

Cadherins are calcium-dependent adhesion molecules that appear to play major 30 roles during development, particularly in defining specific cell types. Loss or alteration of normal cadherin expression can lead to changes in cell adhesion properties linked to tumor growth and metastasis. Cadherin malfunction is also implicated in other human diseases, such as pemphigus vulgaris and pemphigus foliaceus (auto-immune blistering skin diseases), Crohn's disease, and some developmental abnormalities.

The cadherin superfamily includes well over forty members, each with a distinct pattern of expression. All members of the superfamily have in common conserved extracellular repeats (cadherin domains), but structural differences are found in other parts of the molecule. The cadherin domains bind calcium to form their tertiary structure and thus calcium is required to mediate their adhesion. Only a few amino acids in the first cadherin domain provide the basis for homophilic adhesion; modification of this recognition site can change the specificity of a cadherin so that instead of recognizing only itself, the mutant molecule can now also bind to a different cadherin. In addition, some cadherins engage in heterophilic adhesion with other cadherins.

10 E-cadherin, one member of the cadherin superfamily, is expressed in epithelial cell types. Pathologically, if E-cadherin expression is lost in a tumor, the malignant cells become invasive and the cancer metastasizes. Transfection of cancer cell lines with polynucleotides expressing E-cadherin has reversed cancer-associated changes by returning altered cell shapes to normal, restoring cells' adhesiveness to each other and to their substrate, decreasing the cell growth rate, and drastically reducing anchorage-independent cell growth. Thus, reintroducing E-cadherin expression reverts carcinomas to a less advanced stage. It is likely that other cadherins have the same invasion suppressor role in carcinomas derived from other tissue types. Therefore, proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, and polynucleotides of the present invention encoding such proteins, can be used to treat cancer. Introducing such proteins or polynucleotides into cancer cells can reduce or eliminate the cancerous changes observed in these cells by providing normal cadherin expression.

25 Cancer cells have also been shown to express cadherins of a different tissue type than their origin, thus allowing these cells to invade and metastasize in a different tissue in the body. Proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, and polynucleotides of the present invention encoding such proteins, can be substituted in these cells for the inappropriately expressed cadherins, restoring normal cell adhesive properties and reducing or eliminating the tendency of the cells to metastasize.

30 Additionally, proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, and polynucleotides of the present invention encoding such proteins, can be used to generate antibodies recognizing and binding to cadherins. Such antibodies can be used to block the adhesion of inappropriately expressed tumor-cell cadherins, preventing the cells from forming a tumor elsewhere. Such an anti-cadherin antibody can also be used as a marker for the grade, pathological type, and prognosis of a cancer, i.e. the more progressed the

cancer, the less cadherin expression there will be, and this decrease in cadherin expression can be detected by the use of a cadherin-binding antibody.

Fragments of proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, preferably a polypeptide comprising a decapeptide of the cadherin recognition site, and polynucleotides of the present invention encoding such protein fragments, can also be used to block cadherin function by binding to cadherins and preventing them from binding in ways that produce undesirable effects. Additionally, fragments of proteins of the present invention with cadherin activity, preferably truncated soluble cadherin fragments which have been found to be stable in the circulation of cancer patients, and polynucleotides encoding such protein fragments, can be used to disturb proper cell-cell adhesion.

Assays for cadherin adhesive and invasive suppressor activity include, without limitation, those described in: Hortsch et al. J Biol Chem 270 (32): 18809-18817, 1995; Miyaki et al. Oncogene 11: 2547-2552, 1995; Ozawa et al. Cell 63: 1033-1038, 1990.

Tumor Inhibition Activity

In addition to the activities described above for immunological treatment or prevention of tumors, a protein of the invention may exhibit other anti-tumor activities. A protein may inhibit tumor growth directly or indirectly (such as, for example, via antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC)). A protein may exhibit its tumor inhibitory activity by acting on tumor tissue or tumor precursor tissue, by inhibiting formation of tissues necessary to support tumor growth (such as, for example, by inhibiting angiogenesis), by causing production of other factors, agents or cell types which inhibit tumor growth, or by suppressing, eliminating or inhibiting factors, agents or cell types which promote tumor growth.

25

Other Activities

A protein of the invention may also exhibit one or more of the following additional activities or effects: inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing, infectious agents, including, without limitation, bacteria, viruses, fungi and other parasites; effecting (suppressing or enhancing) bodily characteristics, including, without limitation, height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, fat to lean ratio or other tissue pigmentation, or organ or body part size or shape (such as, for example, breast augmentation or diminution, change in bone form or shape); effecting biorhythms or circadian cycles or rhythms; effecting the fertility of male or female subjects; effecting the metabolism, catabolism,

anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional factors or component(s); effecting behavioral characteristics, including, without limitation, appetite, libido, stress, cognition (including cognitive disorders), depression (including depressive disorders) and violent behaviors; providing analgesic effects or other pain reducing effects; promoting differentiation and growth of embryonic stem cells in lineages other than hematopoietic lineages; hormonal or endocrine activity; in the case of enzymes, correcting deficiencies of the enzyme and treating deficiency-related diseases; treatment of hyperproliferative disorders (such as, for example, psoriasis); immunoglobulin-like activity (such as, for example, the ability to bind antigens or complement); and the ability to act as an antigen in a vaccine composition to raise an immune response against such protein or another material or entity which is cross-reactive with such protein.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSING

A protein of the present invention (from whatever source derived, including without limitation from recombinant and non-recombinant sources) may be used in a pharmaceutical composition when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such a composition may also contain (in addition to protein and a carrier) diluents, fillers, salts, buffers, stabilizers, solubilizers, and other materials well known in the art. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means a non-toxic material that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient(s). The characteristics of the carrier will depend on the route of administration. The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may also contain cytokines, lymphokines, or other hematopoietic factors such as M-CSF, GM-CSF, TNF, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IFN, TNF0, TNF1, TNF2, G-CSF, Meg-CSF, thrombopoietin, stem cell factor, and erythropoietin. The pharmaceutical composition may further contain other agents which either enhance the activity of the protein or compliment its activity or use in treatment. Such additional factors and/or agents may be included in the pharmaceutical composition to produce a synergistic effect with protein of the invention, or to minimize side effects. Conversely, protein of the present invention may be included in formulations of the particular cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent to minimize side effects of the cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent.

A protein of the present invention may be active in multimers (e.g., heterodimers or homodimers) or complexes with itself or other proteins. As a result, pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may comprise a protein of the invention in such multimeric or complexed form.

5 The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a complex of the protein(s) of present invention along with protein or peptide antigens. The protein and/or peptide antigen will deliver a stimulatory signal to both B and T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes will respond to antigen through their surface immunoglobulin receptor. T lymphocytes will respond to antigen through the T cell receptor (TCR) following
10 presentation of the antigen by MHC proteins. MHC and structurally related proteins including those encoded by class I and class II MHC genes on host cells will serve to present the peptide antigen(s) to T lymphocytes. The antigen components could also be supplied as purified MHC-peptide complexes alone or with co-stimulatory molecules that can directly signal T cells. Alternatively antibodies able to bind surface immunoglobulin
15 and other molecules on B cells as well as antibodies able to bind the TCR and other molecules on T cells can be combined with the pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

 The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a liposome in which protein of the present invention is combined, in addition to other
20 pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, with amphipathic agents such as lipids which exist in aggregated form as micelles, insoluble monolayers, liquid crystals, or lamellar layers in aqueous solution. Suitable lipids for liposomal formulation include, without limitation, monoglycerides, diglycerides, sulfatides, lysolecithin, phospholipids, saponin, bile acids, and the like. Preparation of such liposomal formulations is within the level of skill in the
25 art, as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,235,871; U.S. Patent No. 4,501,728; U.S. Patent No. 4,837,028; and U.S. Patent No. 4,737,323, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

 As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means the total amount of each active component of the pharmaceutical composition or method that is
30 sufficient to show a meaningful patient benefit, i.e., treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of the relevant medical condition, or an increase in rate of treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of such conditions. When applied to an individual active ingredient, administered alone, the term refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to

a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially or simultaneously.

In practicing the method of treatment or use of the present invention, a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered to a mammal having a condition to be treated. Protein of the present invention may be administered in accordance with the method of the invention either alone or in combination with other therapies such as treatments employing cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors. When co-administered with one or more cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors, protein of the present invention may be administered either simultaneously with the cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors, or sequentially. If administered sequentially, the attending physician will decide on the appropriate sequence of administering protein of the present invention in combination with cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors.

Administration of protein of the present invention used in the pharmaceutical composition or to practice the method of the present invention can be carried out in a variety of conventional ways, such as oral ingestion, inhalation, topical application or cutaneous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, parenteral or intravenous injection. Intravenous administration to the patient is preferred.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered orally, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or elixir. When administered in tablet form, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may additionally contain a solid carrier such as a gelatin or an adjuvant. The tablet, capsule, and powder contain from about 5 to 95% protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 25 to 90% protein of the present invention. When administered in liquid form, a liquid carrier such as water, petroleum, oils of animal or plant origin such as peanut oil, mineral oil, soybean oil, or sesame oil, or synthetic oils may be added. The liquid form of the pharmaceutical composition may further contain physiological saline solution, dextrose or other saccharide solution, or glycols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol. When administered in liquid form, the pharmaceutical composition contains from about 0.5 to 90% by weight of protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 1 to 50% protein of the present invention.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered by intravenous, cutaneous or subcutaneous injection, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable aqueous solution. The preparation of such parenterally acceptable protein solutions, having due regard to pH, isotonicity, stability, and the like, is within the skill in the art. A preferred pharmaceutical composition for intravenous, cutaneous, or subcutaneous injection should contain, in addition to protein of the present invention, an isotonic vehicle such as Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, Lactated Ringer's Injection, or other vehicle as known in the art. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may also contain stabilizers, preservatives, buffers, antioxidants, or other additives known to those of skill in the art.

The amount of protein of the present invention in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will depend upon the nature and severity of the condition being treated, and on the nature of prior treatments which the patient has undergone. Ultimately, the attending physician will decide the amount of protein of the present invention with which to treat each individual patient. Initially, the attending physician will administer low doses of protein of the present invention and observe the patient's response. Larger doses of protein of the present invention may be administered until the optimal therapeutic effect is obtained for the patient, and at that point the dosage is not increased further. It is contemplated that the various pharmaceutical compositions used to practice the method of the present invention should contain about 0.01 µg to about 100 mg (preferably about 0.1mg to about 10 mg, more preferably about 0.1 µg to about 1 mg) of protein of the present invention per kg body weight.

The duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will vary, depending on the severity of the disease being treated and the condition and potential idiosyncratic response of each individual patient. It is contemplated that the duration of each application of the protein of the present invention will be in the range of 12 to 24 hours of continuous intravenous administration. Ultimately the attending physician will decide on the appropriate duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

Protein of the invention may also be used to immunize animals to obtain polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies which specifically react with the protein. As used herein, the term "antibody" includes without limitation a polyclonal antibody, a monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a single-chain antibody, a CDR-grafted

antibody, a humanized antibody, or fragments thereof which bind to the indicated protein. Such term also includes any other species derived from an antibody or antibody sequence which is capable of binding the indicated protein.

Antibodies to a particular protein can be produced by methods well known to those skilled in the art. For example, monoclonal antibodies can be produced by generation of antibody-producing hybridomas in accordance with known methods (see for example, Goding, 1983, *Monoclonal antibodies: principles and practice*, Academic Press Inc., New York; and Yokoyama, 1992, "Production of Monoclonal Antibodies" in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Unit 2.5, Greene Publishing Assoc. and John Wiley & Sons). Polyclonal sera and antibodies can be produced by inoculation of a mammalian subject with the relevant protein or fragments thereof in accordance with known methods. Fragments of antibodies, receptors, or other reactive peptides can be produced from the corresponding antibodies by cleavage of and collection of the desired fragments in accordance with known methods (see for example, Goding, *supra*; and Andrew et al., 1992, "Fragmentation of Immunoglobulins" in *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Unit 2.8, Greene Publishing Assoc. and John Wiley & Sons). Chimeric antibodies and single chain antibodies can also be produced in accordance with known recombinant methods (see for example, 5,169,939, 5,194,594, and 5,576,184). Humanized antibodies can also be made from corresponding murine antibodies in accordance with well known methods (see for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,530,101, 5,585,089, and 5,693,762). Additionally, human antibodies may be produced in non-human animals such as mice that have been genetically altered to express human antibody molecules (see for example Fishwild *et al.*, 1996, *Nature Biotechnology* 14: 845-851; Mendez *et al.*, 1997, *Nature Genetics* 15: 146-156 (erratum *Nature Genetics* 16: 410); and U.S. Patents 5,877,397 and 5,625,126). Such antibodies may be obtained using either the entire protein or fragments thereof as an immunogen. The peptide immunogens additionally may contain a cysteine residue at the carboxyl terminus, and are conjugated to a hapten such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). Methods for synthesizing such peptides are known in the art, for example, as in R.P. Merrifield, J. Amer.Chem.Soc. 85, 2149-2154 (1963); J.L. Krstenansky, *et al.*, FEBS Lett. 211, 10 (1987).

Monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein of the invention may be useful diagnostic agents for the immunodetection of the protein. Neutralizing monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein may also be useful therapeutics for both conditions

associated with the protein and also in the treatment of some forms of cancer where abnormal expression of the protein is involved. In the case of cancerous cells or leukemic cells, neutralizing monoclonal antibodies against the protein may be useful in detecting and preventing the metastatic spread of the cancerous cells, which may be mediated by
5 the protein.

For compositions of the present invention which are useful for bone, cartilage, tendon or ligament regeneration, the therapeutic method includes administering the composition topically, systematically, or locally as an implant or device. When administered, the therapeutic composition for use in this invention is, of course, in a
10 pyrogen-free, physiologically acceptable form. Further, the composition may desirably be encapsulated or injected in a viscous form for delivery to the site of bone, cartilage or tissue damage. Topical administration may be suitable for wound healing and tissue repair. Therapeutically useful agents other than a protein of the invention which may also optionally be included in the composition as described above, may alternatively or
15 additionally, be administered simultaneously or sequentially with the composition in the methods of the invention. Preferably for bone and/or cartilage formation, the composition would include a matrix capable of delivering the protein-containing composition to the site of bone and/or cartilage damage, providing a structure for the developing bone and cartilage and optimally capable of being resorbed into the body.
20 Such matrices may be formed of materials presently in use for other implanted medical applications.

The choice of matrix material is based on biocompatibility, biodegradability, mechanical properties, cosmetic appearance and interface properties. The particular application of the compositions will define the appropriate formulation. Potential
25 matrices for the compositions may be biodegradable and chemically defined calcium sulfate, tricalciumphosphate, hydroxyapatite, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and polyanhydrides. Other potential materials are biodegradable and biologically well-defined, such as bone or dermal collagen. Further matrices are comprised of pure proteins or extracellular matrix components. Other potential matrices are nonbiodegradable and
30 chemically defined, such as sintered hydroxyapatite, bioglass, aluminates, or other ceramics. Matrices may be comprised of combinations of any of the above mentioned types of material, such as polylactic acid and hydroxyapatite or collagen and tricalciumphosphate. The bioceramics may be altered in composition, such as in calcium-

aluminate-phosphate and processing to alter pore size, particle size, particle shape, and biodegradability.

Presently preferred is a 50:50 (mole weight) copolymer of lactic acid and glycolic acid in the form of porous particles having diameters ranging from 150 to 800 microns.

- 5 In some applications, it will be useful to utilize a sequestering agent, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or autologous blood clot, to prevent the protein compositions from disassociating from the matrix.

A preferred family of sequestering agents is cellulosic materials such as alkylcelluloses (including hydroxyalkylcelluloses), including methylcellulose, 10 ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, and carboxymethylcellulose, the most preferred being cationic salts of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). Other preferred sequestering agents include hyaluronic acid, sodium alginate, poly(ethylene glycol), polyoxyethylene oxide, carboxyvinyl polymer and poly(vinyl alcohol). The amount of sequestering agent useful herein is 0.5-20 15 wt%, preferably 1-10 wt% based on total formulation weight, which represents the amount necessary to prevent desorption of the protein from the polymer matrix and to provide appropriate handling of the composition, yet not so much that the progenitor cells are prevented from infiltrating the matrix, thereby providing the protein the opportunity to assist the osteogenic activity of the progenitor cells.

- 20 In further compositions, proteins of the invention may be combined with other agents beneficial to the treatment of the bone and/or cartilage defect, wound, or tissue in question. These agents include various growth factors such as epidermal growth factor (EGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factors (TGF- α and TGF- β), and insulin-like growth factor (IGF).

- 25 The therapeutic compositions are also presently valuable for veterinary applications. Particularly domestic animals and thoroughbred horses, in addition to humans, are desired patients for such treatment with proteins of the present invention.

The dosage regimen of a protein-containing pharmaceutical composition to be used in tissue regeneration will be determined by the attending physician considering 30 various factors which modify the action of the proteins, e.g., amount of tissue weight desired to be formed, the site of damage, the condition of the damaged tissue, the size of a wound, type of damaged tissue (e.g., bone), the patient's age, sex, and diet, the severity of any infection, time of administration and other clinical factors. The dosage may vary with the type of matrix used in the reconstitution and with inclusion of other proteins in

the pharmaceutical composition. For example, the addition of other known growth factors, such as IGF I (insulin like growth factor I), to the final composition, may also effect the dosage. Progress can be monitored by periodic assessment of tissue/bone growth and/or repair, for example, X-rays, histomorphometric determinations and tetracycline
5 labeling.

Polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used for gene therapy. Such polynucleotides can be introduced either *in vivo* or *ex vivo* into cells for expression in a mammalian subject. Polynucleotides of the invention may also be administered by other known methods for introduction of nucleic acid into a cell or organism (including, without
10 limitation, in the form of viral vectors or naked DNA).

Cells may also be cultured *ex vivo* in the presence of proteins of the present invention in order to proliferate or to produce a desired effect on or activity in such cells. Treated cells can then be introduced *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes.

15 Patent and literature references cited herein are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth.

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 126 to nucleotide 485;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 207 to nucleotide 485;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:1.

2. The polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein said polynucleotide is operably linked to at least one expression control sequence.

3. A host cell transformed with the polynucleotide of claim 2.

4. The host cell of claim 3, wherein said cell is a mammalian cell.
5. A process for producing a protein encoded by the polynucleotide of claim 2, which process comprises:
 - (a) growing a culture of a host cell transformed with the polynucleotide of claim 2 in a suitable culture medium; and
 - (b) purifying said protein from the culture.
6. A protein produced according to the process of claim 5.
7. An isolated polynucleotide encoding the protein of claim 6.
8. The polynucleotide of claim 7, wherein the polynucleotide comprises the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804.
9. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.
10. The protein of claim 9, wherein said protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
11. A composition comprising the protein of claim 9 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
12. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3;

- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 130 to nucleotide 2286;
 - (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 2286;
 - (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
 - (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
 - (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4;
 - (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
 - (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:3.
13. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

14. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 172 to nucleotide 522;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 522;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:5.

15. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

16. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 119 to nucleotide 502;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 502;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:7.

17. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:8, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:8; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

18. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 128 to nucleotide 436;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 203 to nucleotide 436;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:9.

19. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:10; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb6_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

20. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 138 to nucleotide 1250;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 279 to nucleotide 1250;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees

C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:11.

21. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:12; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

22. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 615 to nucleotide 869;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;
- (f) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14;
- (g) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(d); and
- (h) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(d), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:13.

23. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:14; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

24. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 148 to nucleotide 1470;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 from nucleotide 193 to nucleotide 1470;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:16;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees

C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:15.

25. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:16, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:16; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vb9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

26. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 109 to nucleotide 414;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 from nucleotide 217 to nucleotide 414;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:17.

27. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:18, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:18; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

28. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 169 to nucleotide 840;

(c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:19 from nucleotide 211 to nucleotide 840;

(d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:20;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:19.

29. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:20, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:20; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

30. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 508 to nucleotide 951;

(c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:21 from nucleotide 733 to nucleotide 951;

(d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:21.

31. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:22, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:22; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc5_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

32. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:23 from nucleotide 125 to nucleotide 493;

(c) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(d) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(e) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24;

(f) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24;

(g) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(d); and

(h) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(d), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:23.

33. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:24, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:24; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc7_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

34. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 33 to nucleotide 407;

(c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:25 from nucleotide 99 to nucleotide 407;

(d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:25.

35. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:26; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc9_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

36. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:27 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 871;

(c) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

- (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28;
- (f) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28;
- (g) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(d); and
- (h) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(d), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:27.

37. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:28, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:28; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc10_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

38. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 657;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:29 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 657;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

(h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:30;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:29.

39. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:30, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:30; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc11_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

40. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 228 to nucleotide 662;

- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:31 from nucleotide 327 to nucleotide 662;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:32;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:31.

41. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:32, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:32; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc14_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

42. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 101 to nucleotide 667;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:33 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 667;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:33.

43. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:34, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:34; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc16_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

44. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 8 to nucleotide 355;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:35 from nucleotide 134 to nucleotide 355;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:36;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:35.

45. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:36, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:36; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc17_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

46. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1031 to nucleotide 1252;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:37 from nucleotide 1100 to nucleotide 1252;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:38;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:37.

47. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38;
 - (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38 from amino acid 29 to amino acid 74;
 - (c) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:38, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:38; and
 - (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc21_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98785;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

48. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1482;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:39 from nucleotide 214 to nucleotide 1482;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees

C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:39.

49. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:40, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:40; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc23_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

50. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 153 to nucleotide 413;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:41 from nucleotide 264 to nucleotide 413;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:42;

- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:41.

51. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:42, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:42; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc25_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

52. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:43;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 1409;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:43 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 1409;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:44;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:43.

53. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:44, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:44; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc26_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

54. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 63 to nucleotide 428;

(c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 156 to nucleotide 428;

(d) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:45 from nucleotide 356 to nucleotide 1773;

(e) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(f) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(g) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46;

(j) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46;

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(h); and

(l) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(h), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:45.

55. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46;

(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46 from amino acid 1 to amino acid 97;

(c) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:46, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:46; and

(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vc30_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

56. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 30 to nucleotide 1799;

- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:47 from nucleotide 90 to nucleotide 1799;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:47.

57. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:48, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:48; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

58. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 69 to nucleotide 443;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:49 from nucleotide 111 to nucleotide 443;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:50;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:49.

59. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:50, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:50; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd2_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98748;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

60. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 176 to nucleotide 1249;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:51 from nucleotide 227 to nucleotide 1249;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:52;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:51.

61. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:52, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:52; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd3_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804; the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

62. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 94 to nucleotide 1530;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:53 from nucleotide 145 to nucleotide 1530;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:54;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:53.

63. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:54, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:54; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vd4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

64. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 71 to nucleotide 1300;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:55 from nucleotide 182 to nucleotide 1300;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:55.

65. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56;
 - (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:56, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:56; and
 - (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve4_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

66. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:57;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 57 to nucleotide 785;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:57 from nucleotide 147 to nucleotide 785;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:58;
- (j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and
- (k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees

C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:57.

67. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:58, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:58; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone ve8_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

68. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 64 to nucleotide 1002;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:59 from nucleotide 139 to nucleotide 1002;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60;
- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:60;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:59.

69. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60;
- (b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:60, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:60; and
- (c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vf1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98784;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

70. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61;
- (b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 588 to nucleotide 995;
- (c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:61 from nucleotide 750 to nucleotide 995;
- (d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;
- (h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:62;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:61.

71. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:62, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:62; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vh1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

72. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63;

(b) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 29 to nucleotide 1369;

(c) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:63 from nucleotide 104 to nucleotide 1369;

(d) the nucleotide sequence of the full-length protein coding sequence of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(e) a nucleotide sequence encoding the full-length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(f) the nucleotide sequence of a mature protein coding sequence of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(g) a nucleotide sequence encoding a mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

(h) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64;

(i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64;

(j) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 65 degrees C, or 4X SSC at 42 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g); and

(k) the nucleotide sequence of a polynucleotide that hybridizes under conditions at least as stringent as 4X SSC at 50 degrees C, or 6X SSC at 40 degrees C with 50% formamide, to any one of the polynucleotides specified by (a)-(g), and that has a length that is at least 25% of the length of SEQ ID NO:63.

73. A protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

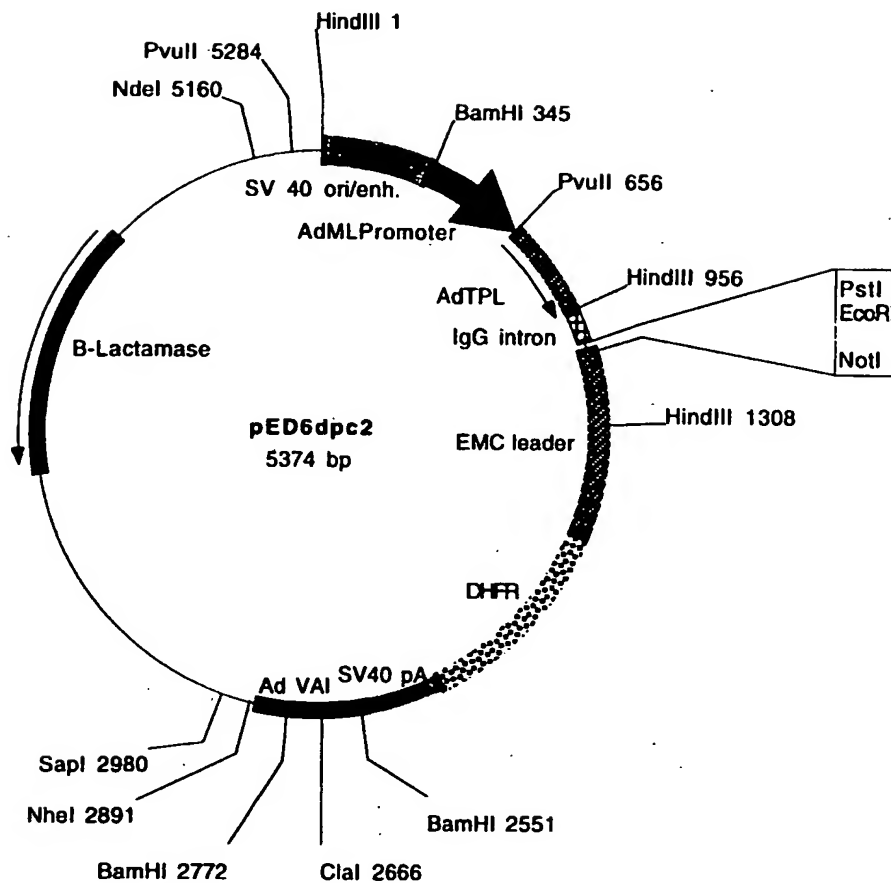
(a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64;

(b) a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:64, the fragment comprising eight contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:64; and

(c) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone vi1_1 deposited under accession number ATCC 98804;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

FIGURE 1A

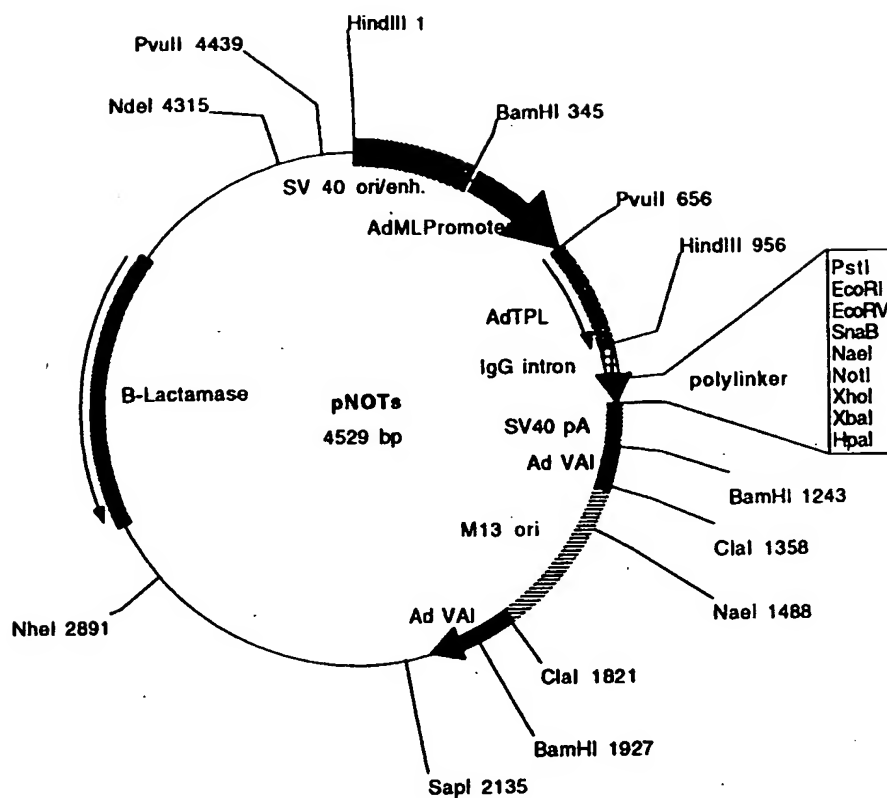


Plasmid name: pED6dpc2

Plasmid size: 5374 bp

Comments/References: pED6dpc2 is derived from pED6dpc1 by insertion of a new polylinker to facilitate cDNA cloning. SST cDNAs are cloned between EcoRI and NotI. pED vectors are described in Kaufman et al.(1991), NAR 19: 4485-4490.

FIGURE 1B



Plasmid name: pNOTs
Plasmid size: 4529 bp

Comments/References: pNOTs is a derivative of pMT2 (Kaufman et al, 1989. Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:1741-1750). DHFR was deleted and a new polylinker was inserted between EcoRI and HpaI. M13 origin of replication was inserted in the ClaI site. SST cDNAs are cloned between EcoRI and NotI

SEQUENCE LISTING

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 Hoffman, Heidi
 Hall, Jeff
 Rapiejko, Peter
 AlphaGene, Inc.

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<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 10

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Arg Val Lys Lys Gly Thr Lys Ser Arg Ser Phe Lys Pro His Pro His
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Leu Arg Met Asp Gly Phe Leu Cys Arg Pro Cys Arg Pro Leu Ser Gln
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<213> Homo sapiens

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<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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Pro Asp Ser Gly Leu Leu Ser Cys Thr Leu Pro Asn Gly Phe Gly Gly

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Cys	Val	Gln	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Glu	Phe	Leu	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Leu				
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Cys	Lys	His	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gln	Pro	Phe	Ser	Phe	Thr	Gln	Gln	Asp				
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Leu Thr Val
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<210> 13
<211> 1299
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 85
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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Pro Gly Met Ser Lys Leu Cys Cys Ser Gly Ala Ser Cys His Leu Leu
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Gly Leu Ile Pro His Leu Ile Pro Tyr Arg Glu Lys Cys Glu Phe Arg
35 40 45
Trp Arg Val Gly Pro Gly Pro Met Arg His Gln Trp Lys His Ser Ser
50 55 60
Lys Phe Arg Gln Val Pro Leu Glu Arg Lys Thr Met Thr Gly Lys Cys
65 70 75 80
Ile Ser Ser Gly Val
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<210> 15
 <211> 2996
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 <211> 441
 <212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 16

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 Gln Gln His Gly Tyr Pro Glu Pro Gly Ala Gly Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ala Ser Arg Arg His Trp Cys His His Thr Val Thr Arg Thr Val
 50 55 60
 Ser Cys Gln Val Gln Asn Gly Ser Glu Thr Val Val Gln Arg Val Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Ser Cys Arg Trp Pro Gly Pro Cys Ala Asn Leu Val Ser Tyr Arg
 85 90 95
 Thr Leu Ile Arg Pro Thr Tyr Arg Val Ser Tyr Arg Thr Val Thr Val
 100 105 110
 Leu Glu Trp Arg Cys Cys Pro Gly Phe Thr Gly Ser Asn Cys Asp Glu
 115 120 125
 Glu Cys Met Asn Cys Thr Arg Leu Ser Asp Met Ser Glu Arg Leu Thr
 130 135 140
 Thr Leu Glu Ala Lys Val Leu Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Arg Pro Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Ser Pro Asp Asn Asp Leu Pro Ala Pro Glu Ser Thr Pro Pro Thr Trp
 165 170 175
 Asn Glu Asp Phe Leu Pro Asp Ala Ile Pro Leu Ala His Pro Val Pro
 180 185 190
 Arg Gln Arg Arg Pro Thr Gly Pro Ala Gly Pro Pro Gly Gln Thr Gly
 195 200 205
 Pro Pro Gly Pro Ala Gly Pro Pro Gly Ser Lys Gly Asp Arg Gly Gln
 210 215 220
 Thr Gly Glu Lys Gly Pro Ala Gly Pro Pro Gly Leu Leu Gly Pro Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Pro Arg Gly Leu Pro Gly Glu Met Gly Arg Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly
 245 250 255
 Pro Pro Gly Pro Ala Gly Asn Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Asn Ser Pro Gln
 260 265 270
 Gly Ala Leu Tyr Ser Leu Gln Pro Pro Thr Asp Lys Asp Asn Gly Asp
 275 280 285
 Ser Arg Leu Ala Ser Ala Ile Val Asp Thr Val Leu Ala Gly Val Pro
 290 295 300

Gly Pro Arg Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Pro Arg Gly
305 310 315 320

Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Thr Pro Gly Ser Gln Gly Leu Ala Gly Glu
325 330 335

Arg Gly Thr Val Gly Pro Ser Gly Glu Pro Gly Val Lys Gly Glu Glu
340 345 350

Gly Glu Lys Ala Ala Thr Ala Glu Gly Glu Gly Val Gln Gln Leu Arg
355 360 365

Glu Ala Leu Lys Ile Leu Ala Glu Arg Val Leu Ile Leu Glu His Met
370 375 380

Ile Gly Ile His Asp Pro Leu Ala Ser Pro Glu Gly Gly Ser Gly Gln
385 390 395 400

Asp Ala Ala Leu Arg Ala Asn Leu Lys Met Lys Arg Gly Gly Ala Gln
405 410 415

Pro Asp Gly Val Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Gln Lys
420 425 430

Ser Val Asp Gln Ala Ser Ser Arg Lys
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<210> 17

<211> 850

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17

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<210> 18

<211> 102

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 18

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20 25 30

Val Val Val Ala Val Val Met Tyr Val Gln Lys Lys Lys Arg Val Asp
35 40 45

Arg Leu Arg His His Leu Leu Pro Met Tyr Ser Tyr Asp Pro Ala Glu
50 55 60

Glu Leu His Glu Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu Leu Ser Asp Met Gly Asp Pro
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Lys Val Val His Gly Trp Gln Ser Gly Tyr Gln His Lys Arg Met Pro
85 90 95

Leu Leu Asp Val Lys Thr
100

<210> 19
<211> 1108
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 224
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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Pro Asp Thr Phe Asp Asp Thr Tyr Val Gly Cys Ala Glu Glu Met Glu
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Glu Lys Ala Ala Pro Leu Leu Lys Glu Glu Met Ala His His Ala Leu

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 Gln Ala Val Arg Thr Gly Gly Gly Ser Arg Glu Leu Tyr Met Arg His
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 Phe Pro Phe Lys Ala Leu His Phe Tyr Leu Ile Arg Ala Leu Gln Leu
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 Arg Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Arg Phe Glu Pro Lys Arg Leu Gly Asp Ser
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 Val Arg Leu Gly Gln Phe Ala Ser Ser Ser Leu Asp Lys Ala Val Ala
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<211> 1589

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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 <213> Homo sapiens

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<212> PRT

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<400> 24

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His Leu Leu His Gly Tyr Ile Lys Leu Leu Thr Val Ser Thr Leu Ser
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Cys Tyr Leu Gln Asn Trp Asp Asn Met Ile Pro Ser Val Ala Ile Val
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Phe Leu Ile Trp Pro Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Leu Asp Met Gly Gly Asn
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Leu Phe Cys Phe Gly Ile Gln Lys Gly Asn Ile Cys Lys Thr Val Leu
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 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

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 35 40 45
 Pro Cys Leu Pro Glu His Gly Ile Phe Lys Asn Pro Pro Ala Leu Gly
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 Ser Val Cys Ser His Pro Gly Ser Ile Arg Ser Leu Leu Cys Arg Arg
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<212> DNA

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<211> 232

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

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 Val Gly Ser Trp Ala Glu Pro Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Tyr Leu Leu Pro
 115 120 125
 Arg His Pro Ala Pro Gln Ile Pro Leu His Arg Arg Pro Gly Gly His
 130 135 140
 Pro Ala Pro Glu Arg Leu Gly Ala Pro Val Gln Gln Ile Arg Gly Trp
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Arg Arg Glu Pro Pro Val Arg Val Leu His Leu Pro Gly Gly Asp
 165 170 175
 Arg Gly Thr Gly Gln Ala Gln Glu Asp Arg Asp Arg His Leu His Gln
 180 185 190
 Val Glu Gln Gly Leu Pro Gly Arg Gly Val Ala Gly Arg His Leu Leu
 195 200 205
 His Gln His Ala Val Val Pro Gly Val Gly Gly Val Arg Gln Gly Glu
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 Gly Gln Arg Ala Pro Arg Ala His
 225 230

<210> 29
 <211> 2699
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29
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 aatgcataca ctgattacag tgactctgta gcacggagga tgggctttat tcctctccca 180
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 gtgctgttgg ggaatcgtg ccagtatgtg aaggaagcca aaatggaaga gaagctgtcg 360
 aatcctcccc caacctgcac tccaggcaag cgtccagta aatcacagaa caaatgtaaa 420
 ccctctcaag gcctttccac agaagaaaac ctgtctgcct ccatcaccaa acaacctatt 480
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 tcaaagaaag atttgtaga gatagacagg ttcacaattt gtggaaaccg aattgactga 660
 atctgtggct tcatgcgctg aagaagctgg gtcctggggc aacaagtgtg gtgttgccag 720

gacaaataga tgctaaacat ggcacttaaa tatttattta aaaacttaaa ttattattgg 780
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<210> 30

<211> 166

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 30

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Thr Ser Ser Ile Lys Val Gln Gly Ile Leu Ser Tyr Ala Cys Val Ile
 20 25 30

Leu Phe Tyr Phe Gly Leu Ile Ser Leu Lys Val Leu Asn Ser Ile Val
 35 40 45

Leu Leu Gly Lys Ser Cys Gln Tyr Val Lys Glu Ala Lys Met Glu Glu
 50 55 60

Lys Leu Ser Asn Pro Pro Ala Thr Cys Thr Pro Gly Lys Pro Ser Ser
 65 70 75 80

Lys Ser Gln Asn Lys Cys Lys Pro Ser Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Glu Glu
 85 90 95

Asn Leu Ser Ala Ser Ile Thr Lys Gln Pro Ile His Gln Lys Glu Asn
 100 105 110

Ile Ile Pro Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Ser Asp Gln Phe Leu Thr Thr
115 120 125

Pro Asp Gly Asp Glu Lys Asp Ile Thr Gln Asp Asn Ser Glu Leu Lys
130 135 140

His Arg Ser Ser Lys Lys Asp Leu Leu Glu Ile Asp Arg Phe Thr Ile
145 150 155 160

Cys Gly Asn Arg Ile Asp
165

<210> 31
<211> 1300
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31
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agtttaggag gaaatttaga gtgatctgtg cagattcata tttgaagaac tttgcttctg 480
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gcattgagac tggagattcc aaaatgaacc tgaacgattt catcagtatg gatcccaagg 600
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atthaacgtt aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1300

<210> 32
<211> 145
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32
Met Ile Pro Ile Trp Lys Gln Gln Ala Arg Pro Gly Asp Gly Pro Val
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Ile Trp Asp Tyr His Val Val Leu Leu His Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gln
20 25 30
Ser Phe Ile Tyr Asp Leu Asp Thr Val Leu Pro Phe Pro Cys Leu Phe
35 40 45
Asp Thr Tyr Val Glu Asp Ala Ile Lys Ser Asp Asp Ile His Pro
50 55 60

Gln Phe Arg Arg Lys Phe Arg Val Ile Cys Ala Asp Ser Tyr Leu Lys
65 70 75 80

Asn Phe Ala Ser Asp Arg Ser His Met Lys Asp Ser Ser Gly Asn Trp
85 90 95

Arg Glu Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Pro Cys Ile Glu Thr Gly Asp Ser Lys
100 105 110

Met Asn Leu Asn Asp Phe Ile Ser Met Asp Pro Lys Val Gly Trp Gly
115 120 125

Ala Val Tyr Thr Leu Ser Glu Phe Thr His Arg Phe Gly Ser Lys Asn
130 135 140

Cys
145

<210> 33
<211> 1256
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33
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agagaagatg aaggagctcc cgctggtgtc cttgtttctg tcctgcttcc tggccgatcc 180
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gaagatggaa tccaacaagg agaacaggga ggcccacctc gccgccatgt tggaacggct 600
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<210> 34
<211> 189
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 34
Met Thr Leu Ala Ala Tyr Lys Glu Lys Met Lys Glu Leu Pro Leu Val
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Ser Leu Phe Cys Ser Cys Phe Leu Ala Asp Pro Leu Asn Lys Ser Ser
20 25 30

Tyr Lys Tyr Glu Ala Asp Thr Val Asp Leu Asn Trp Cys Val Ile Ser
 35 40 45
 Asp Met Glu Val Ile Glu Leu Asn Lys Cys Thr Ser Gly Gln Ser Phe
 50 55 60
 Glu Val Ile Leu Lys Pro Pro Ser Phe Asp Gly Val Pro Glu Phe Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ser Leu Pro Arg Arg Arg Asp Pro Ser Leu Glu Glu Ile Gln Lys
 85 90 95
 Lys Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Glu Arg Arg Lys Tyr Gln Glu Ala Glu Leu
 100 105 110
 Leu Lys His Leu Ala Glu Lys Arg Glu His Glu Arg Glu Val Ile Gln
 115 120 125
 Lys Ala Ile Glu Glu Asn Asn Asn Phe Ile Lys Met Ala Lys Glu Lys
 130 135 140
 Leu Ala Gln Lys Met Glu Ser Asn Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Ala His Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ala Met Leu Glu Arg Leu Gln Glu Lys Asp Lys His Ala Glu Glu
 165 170 175
 Val Arg Lys Asn Lys Glu Leu Lys Glu Glu Ala Ser Arg
 180 185

<210> 35

<211> 1783

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35

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aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1783

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<210> 36

<211> 116

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 36

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Met Ala Ser Ser Ser Asp Gly Ile Ser Leu Ser Tyr Arg Pro Val Val
  1             5             10             15

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Thr Gly Gln Asp Arg Met Met Asp Thr Glu Val Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser
      20             25             30

```

```

Ser Val Ala Leu Pro Ser Leu Leu Leu Ala Ser Glu Ser Phe Asp Ser
      35             40             45

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```

Ile Tyr Pro Gly Ile Phe Cys Val Leu Met Phe Ser Ser Gly Leu Val
      50             55             60

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Ser Ala Val Leu Ile Gly Arg Ala Leu Ser Phe Gln Ala Ile Leu Lys
      65             70             75             80

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Gly Gly Gln Ser Lys Gly Gln Ser Leu Asn Pro Phe Cys Gly Leu Asn
      85             90             95

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Asn Leu Arg Ile Lys Ser Ser Val Leu Leu Ile Pro Val Leu Leu Cys
     100             105             110

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Gln Thr Leu Ser
     115

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<210> 37

<211> 1725

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 37

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tattaagaat atataatgga aaacacacga ctgacgctca ggcattctcc cctactcccc 840
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<210> 38

<211> 74

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 38

Met Ile Trp Gly Ala Met Lys Gly Ala Met Gln Glu Leu Leu Leu Pro
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Ser Ser Leu Val Thr Trp Gly Cys Gln Ala Gly Phe Trp Lys Thr Ser
 20 25 30

Ala Leu Lys Leu Ile Leu Lys Arg Ala Val Pro Ala Leu Trp Pro Pro
 35 40 45

Gly Gly Pro Asp Ser Pro Glu Thr Thr Phe Cys Pro Lys Asn Met Leu
 50 55 60

Ser Ile Trp Gly Ile Ser Ser His Lys Pro
 65 70

<210> 39

<211> 1953

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 39

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 cttttgcttt ttggagggtca gtttgccagc agtcaagaaa cttatggaaa gtcaccattt 240
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 gatgcatcta aaccttctct gaggaagggc acatattttg atgcaatcat tactgatcct 1020

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gctggatata ttatatgcaa ttaatagtag ttaagaattt attcatttgg tagatatgtt 1860
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<210> 40

<211> 463

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 40

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Met Ala Leu Ser Cys Thr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Leu Leu Leu Met Ala Gln
  1             5             10             15

```

```

Glu His Leu Glu Phe Arg Leu Pro Glu Ile Lys Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu
      20             25             30

```

```

Phe Gly Gly Gln Phe Ala Ser Ser Gln Glu Thr Tyr Gly Lys Ser Pro
    35             40             45

```

```

Phe Trp Ile Leu Ser Ile Pro Ser Glu Asp Ile Ala Arg Asn Leu Met
    50             55             60

```

```

Lys Arg Thr Val Cys Ala Lys Ser Ile Phe Glu Leu Trp Gly His Gly
    65             70             75             80

```

```

Gln Ser Pro Glu Glu Leu Tyr Ser Ser Leu Lys Asn Tyr Pro Val Glu
      85             90             95

```

```

Lys Met Val Pro Phe Leu His Ser Asp Ser Thr Tyr Lys Ile Lys Ile
    100            105            110

```

```

His Thr Phe Asn Lys Thr Leu Thr Gln Glu Glu Lys Ile Lys Arg Ile
    115            120            125

```

```

Asp Ala Leu Glu Phe Leu Pro Phe Glu Gly Lys Val Asn Leu Lys Lys
    130            135            140

```

```

Pro Gln His Val Phe Ser Val Leu Glu Asp Tyr Gly Leu Asp Pro Asn
    145            150            155            160

```

```

Cys Ile Pro Glu Asn Pro His Asn Ile Tyr Phe Gly Arg Trp Ile Ala
    165            170            175

```

```

Asp Gly Gln Arg Glu Leu Ile Glu Ser Tyr Ser Val Lys Lys Arg His
    180            185            190

```

```

Phe Ile Gly Asn Thr Ser Met Asp Ala Gly Leu Ser Phe Ile Met Ala

```

195	200	205
Asn His Gly Lys Val Lys Glu Asn Asp Ile Val Phe Asp Pro Phe Val		
210	215	220
Gly Thr Gly Gly Leu Leu Ile Ala Cys Ala His Phe Gly Ala Tyr Val		
225	230	235 240
Tyr Gly Thr Asp Ile Asp Tyr Asn Thr Val His Gly Leu Gly Lys Ala		
	245	250 255
Thr Arg Lys Asn Gln Lys Trp Arg Gly Pro Asp Glu Asn Ile Arg Ala		
	260	265 270
Asn Leu Arg Gln Tyr Gly Leu Glu Lys Tyr Tyr Leu Asp Val Leu Val		
	275	280 285
Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Pro Ser Trp Arg Lys Gly Thr Tyr Phe Asp Ala		
	290	295 300
Ile Ile Thr Asp Pro Pro Tyr Gly Ile Arg Glu Ser Thr Arg Arg Thr		
305	310	315 320
Gly Ser Gln Lys Glu Ile Pro Lys Gly Ile Glu Lys Trp Glu Lys Cys		
	325	330 335
Pro Glu Ser His Val Pro Val Ser Leu Ser Tyr His Leu Ser Asp Met		
	340	345 350
Phe Leu Asp Leu Leu Asn Phe Ala Ala Glu Thr Leu Val Leu Gly Gly		
	355	360 365
Arg Leu Val Tyr Trp Leu Pro Val Tyr Thr Pro Glu Tyr Thr Glu Glu		
	370	375 380
Met Val Pro Trp His Pro Cys Leu Glu Leu Val Ser Asn Cys Glu Gln		
385	390	395 400
Lys Leu Ser Ser His Thr Ser Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Met Glu Lys Val		
	405	410 415
Lys Lys Phe Glu Asn Arg Asp Gln Tyr Ser His Leu Leu Ser Asp His		
	420	425 430
Phe Leu Pro Tyr Gln Gly His Asn Ser Phe Arg Glu Lys Tyr Phe Ser		
	435	440 445
Gly Val Thr Lys Arg Ile Ala Lys Glu Glu Lys Ser Thr Gln Glu		
	450	455 460

<210> 41

<211> 1605

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 41

```

aggagattc ctcgaaacta gtgtgtgttt attaaaagga gaaaggataa caatagaatg 60
ttctaaaacc agaagtccaa gtgcgtgtct acttatggga ccaataaata aagaacagac 120
atttgatttg aggtgaggta aaagcctgaa acatggaatg gcattctgtt ttgatggatt 180

```



```

ttcattttctt cgcacttctg agacggcaaa gccaaaccact tagaagcctt ccacatcttt 240
gtcacctgcc tggctcctgc tctctgatgt acctctgggt agtgagatgg aaatgggtgcc 300
tgagaaagt ggggagaagg atacttttgc acagcctcca tgatgtcttt attgcaaata 360
tggatgacaa ggggtctctgt tacaggggcc tcagagcacc ttcgtttctc ctctagacca 420
gggacagggt tagagataag gactggcaac cagagcctca gcacccaaag atggactgaa 480
gtgggatggc tgacaggcac ataacttacg ggaaagggaa tttcatatat acgatttttg 540
ttttgtgggt aggagggcct atcatcaaca ctgattttat aatctgacaa taaatgtctt 600
tcattaaaga gtttacctaa atgatgttcg attatatgta taatttataa aatatttatg 660
tatagtttgt ttattcaggt atatgtataa tttattgaac acctactatg tcccagcata 720
tctacaaaac tgggtacata catactgtct aactgctaata ccacatttcc agtcttataa 780
aggacataat gattagttaa gccctaattt agatttgagg aaactgaagc tgagagaggg 840
ttaagtaaat tacccaaagt acagctaata agaccagaa tctcagtctc actccttggg 900
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gcttttaaat tttattactt tgctttctct tcttttgcca actcttaacc tagttaatcc 1080
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tcccactctgt tctgtctttt agtcctctga atctgcttct tttcttactg ctgctttatt 1200
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accaccctgt tgtcacctgc acaggcactc cccatttgc agatgaagaa atgttcagag 1440
aagaaaaatg atggaccaa cgtctgtttg cacaattgaa actctaccag tggactattc 1500
tattttcaca gctacctagt ttctgccgat gattttttta aatgtgaaat aaacagtgat 1560
actttaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 1605

```

<210> 42

<211> 87

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 42

```

Met Glu Trp His Ser Val Leu Met Asp Phe His Phe Phe Ala Leu Leu
  1              5              10              15

```

```

Arg Arg Gln Ser Gln Pro Leu Arg Ser Leu Pro His Leu Cys His Leu
      20              25              30

```

```

Pro Gly Ser Cys Ser Leu Met Tyr Leu Trp Val Val Arg Trp Lys Trp
    35              40              45

```

```

Cys Leu Gln Lys Leu Gly Arg Arg Ile Leu Leu His Ser Leu His Asp
    50              55              60

```

```

Val Phe Ile Ala Asn Met Asp Asp Lys Gly Leu Cys Tyr Arg Gly Leu
    65              70              75              80

```

```

Arg Ala Pro Ser Phe Leu Leu
      85

```

<210> 43

<211> 1936

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 43

```

agaaactccc atctccctca ccagccggaa agtacgagtc ggctcagcct ggagggaccc 60
aaccagagcc tggcctggga gccaggatgg ccatccacaa agccttggtg atgtgcctgg 120
gactgcctct cttcctgttc ccaggggcct gggcccaggc ccatgtccca cccggctgca 180
gccaaggcct caaccctctg tactacaacc tgtgtgaccg ctctggggcg tggggcatcg 240

```

```

tcctggaggc cgtggctggg gcgggcattg tcaccacgtt tgtgtcacc atcatcctgg 300
tgggccagcct cccctttgtg caggacacca agaaacggag cctgctgggg acccaggtat 360
tcttcttctt ggggaccttg ggcctcttct gcctcgtgtt tgctgtgtg gtgaagcccg 420
acttctccac ctgtgcctct cggcgcttcc tctttgggtt tctgttcgcc atctgttctt 480
cttgtctggc ggctcacgtc tttgccctca acttcttggc cgggaagaac cacgggcccc 540
ggggctgggt gatcttcact gtggctctgc tgctgacctt ggtagaggtc atcatcaata 600
cagagtggct gatcatcacc ctgggttcggg gcagtggcga gggcgccctt cagggaaca 660
gcagcgagg ctgggcccgtg gcctccccct gtgccatcgc caacatggac ttgtcatgg 720
cactcatcta cgtcatgctg ctgctgctgg gtgccttctt gggggcctgg cccgccctgt 780
gtggccgcta caagcgtctg cgttaagcatg gggctcttct gtccctcacc acagccacct 840
ccgttgccat atgggtgggt tggatcgtca tgtatactta cggcaacaag cagcacaaca 900
gtcccacctg ggatgacccc acgctggcca tcgcctcgc cgcaatgcc tgggccttcg 960
tcctcttcta cgtcatcccc gaggtctccc aggtgaccaa gtccagccca gagcaaagct 1020
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agggtcagag catgttcgtg gagaacaagg ctttttccat ggatgagccg gttgcagcta 1140
agaggccggt gtcaccatac agcgggtaca atgggcagct gctgaccagt gtgtaccagc 1200
ccactgagat ggcctgatg cacaagttc cgtccgaagg agcttacgac atcatcctcc 1260
cacgggccac cgccaacagc caggtgatgg gcagtgccaa ctgcacctg cgggctgaag 1320
acatgtactc ggccagagc caccaggcgg ccacaccgcc gaaagacggc aagaactctc 1380
aggctcttag aaacctctac gtgtgggact gaggcagcgg tggcgaggag aggcggtcgg 1440
atttggggag ggcctgagg acctggcccc gggcaaggga ctctccaggc tcctcctccc 1500
cctggcaggc ccagcaacat gtgccccaga tgtggaaggg cctccctctc tgccagtgtt 1560
tgggtgggtg tcatgggtgt cccacccac tcctcagtgt ttgtggagtc gaggagccaa 1620
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aggcgctcag gcctggatct tgcctctctg tgaggaacaa ggggtgcctaa taaatacatt 1800
tctgtcttaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1860
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1920
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 1936

```

<210> 44

<211> 441

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44

```

Met Ala Ile His Lys Ala Leu Val Met Cys Leu Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe
1 5 10 15

```

```

Leu Phe Pro Gly Ala Trp Ala Gln Gly His Val Pro Pro Gly Cys Ser
20 25 30

```

```

Gln Gly Leu Asn Pro Leu Tyr Tyr Asn Leu Cys Asp Arg Ser Gly Ala
35 40 45

```

```

Trp Gly Ile Val Leu Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Ala Gly Ile Val Thr Thr
50 55 60

```

```

Phe Val Leu Thr Ile Ile Leu Val Ala Ser Leu Pro Phe Val Gln Asp
65 70 75 80

```

```

Thr Lys Lys Arg Ser Leu Leu Gly Thr Gln Val Phe Phe Leu Leu Gly
85 90 95

```

```

Thr Leu Gly Leu Phe Cys Leu Val Phe Ala Cys Val Val Lys Pro Asp
100 105 110

```

```

Phe Ser Thr Cys Ala Ser Arg Arg Phe Leu Phe Gly Val Leu Phe Ala
115 120 125

```

Ile Cys Phe Ser Cys Leu Ala Ala His Val Phe Ala Leu Asn Phe Leu
 130 135 140
 Ala Arg Lys Asn His Gly Pro Arg Gly Trp Val Ile Phe Thr Val Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Val Glu Val Ile Ile Asn Thr Glu Trp Leu Ile
 165 170 175
 Ile Thr Leu Val Arg Gly Ser Gly Glu Gly Gly Pro Gln Gly Asn Ser
 180 185 190
 Ser Ala Gly Trp Ala Val Ala Ser Pro Cys Ala Ile Ala Asn Met Asp
 195 200 205
 Phe Val Met Ala Leu Ile Tyr Val Met Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ala Phe
 210 215 220
 Leu Gly Ala Trp Pro Ala Leu Cys Gly Arg Tyr Lys Arg Trp Arg Lys
 225 230 235 240
 His Gly Val Phe Val Leu Leu Thr Thr Ala Thr Ser Val Ala Ile Trp
 245 250 255
 Val Val Trp Ile Val Met Tyr Thr Tyr Gly Asn Lys Gln His Asn Ser
 260 265 270
 Pro Thr Trp Asp Asp Pro Thr Leu Ala Ile Ala Leu Ala Ala Asn Ala
 275 280 285
 Trp Ala Phe Val Leu Phe Tyr Val Ile Pro Glu Val Ser Gln Val Thr
 290 295 300
 Lys Ser Ser Pro Glu Gln Ser Tyr Gln Gly Asp Met Tyr Pro Thr Arg
 305 310 315 320
 Gly Val Gly Tyr Glu Thr Ile Leu Lys Glu Gln Lys Gly Gln Ser Met
 325 330 335
 Phe Val Glu Asn Lys Ala Phe Ser Met Asp Glu Pro Val Ala Ala Lys
 340 345 350
 Arg Pro Val Ser Pro Tyr Ser Gly Tyr Asn Gly Gln Leu Leu Thr Ser
 355 360 365
 Val Tyr Gln Pro Thr Glu Met Ala Leu Met His Lys Val Pro Ser Glu
 370 375 380
 Gly Ala Tyr Asp Ile Ile Leu Pro Arg Ala Thr Ala Asn Ser Gln Val
 385 390 395 400
 Met Gly Ser Ala Asn Ser Thr Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Met Tyr Ser Ala
 405 410 415
 Gln Ser His Gln Ala Ala Thr Pro Pro Lys Asp Gly Lys Asn Ser Gln
 420 425 430
 Val Phe Arg Asn Pro Tyr Val Trp Asp
 435 440

<210> 45
 <211> 1773
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45
 cgcgcgcgcg cttccccctgc aaggatgcgg ccctctgcgc ctacgcggtc acctacacag 60
 cgatgtacgt gactctcgtg ttccgcgtga agggctcccc cctggtcaaa ccctcgtctt 120
 gcctggcctt gctgtgcccg gccttccttg tgggcgtggt ccgcgtggcc gagtaccgaa 180
 accactggtc ggacgtgctg gctggtcttc tgacaggggc ggccatcgcc acctttttgg 240
 tcacctgcgt tgtgcataac tttcagagcc ggccaccctc tggccgaagg ctctctccct 300
 gggaggacct gggccaagcc cccaccatgg atagccccct cgaagaagaac ccgaggtctg 360
 caggccgcat tcgacaccgg cacggctcac cccatccaag tcgcagaact gcgcccgcg 420
 tggccacctg atccccagct gtgtctcctc cagggcccca gccatgtgtt cgtcgccccg 480
 tgtgccccgt cctcgattga ggtctgagcc gacgcccctt cccctgcccc tacccttgcc 540
 agcgcgccacc cccagccagg gccctcgcgc ttctccccct ggacctgggg ggccaggcgg 600
 ggggtggtga cgtggccgga agctgctgct gccacgcgcc ctgctgcggg acctgtacac 660
 cctgagtgga ctctatccct ccccttccca ccgggacaac ttcagccctt acctgtttgc 720
 cagccgtgac cacctgctgt gagggccgac caccaccca gaatctgccc agtccccact 780
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 tctctggccc tctgagatat cccgatgggc acaaatggaa ggtgcgcact tgcccctact 960
 attgcccctt taagggccaa agcttgaccc cattggccat tgcctggcta atgagaaccc 1020
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 cttcttagaa tcttctgca agagggaac tccagccagt gttcagcgac tgaacagcca 1140
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 gaccgcccgt gtctaagcat gtgcaaagga gaggaggag atgaggtcat tgtttgtcat 1260
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 cagggtcctt ggggtacccc ttttctctc agccccctcc tgtgtgcggc ctctccacct 1380
 ctcacccact ctctccta at cccctactta agtagggctt gcccacttc agagggtttg 1440
 ggggttcagg tgcgtgtct ccccttgct gtgcccaggt catcccaaac ccttctgtta 1500
 tttattaggg ctgtgggaag ggttttctt ctttttctt gaacctgccc ctgttcttca 1560
 cactgcccc catgcctcag cctcatcac atgtgccatc atggggggga tgggtggagc 1620
 agaggggctc cctcaccctg ggcaggcaaa ggcagtgggt agaggaggca ctgccccctt 1680
 ttctgcccc ctctcatct ttaataaaga cctggcttct catctttaat aaagacctgt 1740
 ttgtaacaga aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1773

<210> 46
 <211> 122
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46
 Met Tyr Val Thr Leu Val Phe Arg Val Lys Gly Ser Arg Leu Val Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu Leu Cys Pro Ala Phe Leu Val Gly Val
 20 25 30
 Val Arg Val Ala Glu Tyr Arg Asn His Trp Ser Asp Val Leu Ala Gly
 35 40 45
 Phe Leu Thr Gly Ala Ala Ile Ala Thr Phe Leu Val Thr Cys Val Val
 50 55 60
 His Asn Phe Gln Ser Arg Pro Pro Ser Gly Arg Arg Leu Ser Pro Trp
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Asp Leu Gly Gln Ala Pro Thr Met Asp Ser Pro Leu Glu Lys Asn

85

90

95

Pro Arg Ser Ala Gly Arg Ile Arg His Arg His Gly Ser Pro His Pro
 100 105 110

Ser Arg Arg Thr Ala Pro Ala Val Ala Thr
 115 120

<210> 47

<211> 1974

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 47

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 aggtcattga agggatcaac cgagggtctga gcaatgcaga gagagagggt ggcaaggccc 180
 tggatggcat caacagtggga atcacgcatg ccggaaggga agtgaggaga gttttcaacg 240
 gacttagcaa catggggagc cacaccggca aggagtggga caaaggcgtc caggggctca 300
 accacggcat ggacaagggt gcccatgaga tcaacatggg tattggacaa gcaggaaagg 360
 aagcagagaa gcttgggcat ggggtcaaca acgctgctgg acagggtggg aaggaggcag 420
 acaaaactgat ccattcatggg gtccatcacg gggccaacca ggccgggaagt gaggcaggga 480
 agtttgccca gggagtcgac aatgctgcag ggcaggctgg aaatgaggct gggagggttg 540
 gccagggagt ccaccatgct gcagggcagg ccggaatga ggctgggagg tttggccagg 600
 gagtccacca tgctgcaggg caggccggaa atgaggctgg gagatttggc cagggggccc 660
 accatggtct cagtgagggc tggaaaggaga cagagaagtt tggccagggg atccaccatg 720
 ctgccggtca ggttgaggaa gaggcagaga agtttgccca gggggccac catgctgcgg 780
 ggcaggcccg aaatgaggca gggagatttg gccagggggt ccaccatggt ctcatgagg 840
 gctggaagga gacagagaag tttggccagg ggggtccacca tactgctggt caggttggga 900
 aggaggcaga gaagtgttgc cagggggccc accatgctgc ggggcaggcc ggaaatgagg 960
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 aggaagcaga caaagcggtc caagggttcc acactggggt ccaccagggt gggaaggaa 1500
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 gcggatcttc cagccatcaa ggaggggcca caaccagcc gttagcctct ggggcctcag 1740
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 aaactggcat ccggccttgc tgggagaata atgtcgccgt tgtcacatca gctgacatga 1860
 cctggagggg ttgggggttg gggacaggtt tctgaaatcc ctgaaggggg ttgtactggg 1920
 atttgtgaat aaacttgata cactatgctg tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 1974

<210> 48

<211> 590

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48

Met His Leu Ala Arg Leu Val Gly Ser Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Gly Ala Leu Ser Gly Trp Ala Ala Ser Asp Asp Pro Ile Glu Lys Val
 20 25 30

Ile Glu Gly Ile Asn Arg Gly Leu Ser Asn Ala Glu Arg Glu Val Gly
 35 40 45
 Lys Ala Leu Asp Gly Ile Asn Ser Gly Ile Thr His Ala Gly Arg Glu
 50 55 60
 Val Glu Lys Val Phe Asn Gly Leu Ser Asn Met Gly Ser His Thr Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Glu Leu Asp Lys Gly Val Gln Gly Leu Asn His Gly Met Asp Lys
 85 90 95
 Val Ala His Glu Ile Asn His Gly Ile Gly Gln Ala Gly Lys Glu Ala
 100 105 110
 Glu Lys Leu Gly His Gly Val Asn Asn Ala Ala Gly Gln Val Gly Lys
 115 120 125
 Glu Ala Asp Lys Leu Ile His His Gly Val His His Gly Ala Asn Gln
 130 135 140
 Ala Gly Ser Glu Ala Gly Lys Phe Gly Gln Gly Val Asp Asn Ala Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Gln Ala Gly Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Phe Gly Gln Gly Val His His
 165 170 175
 Ala Ala Gly Gln Ala Gly Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Phe Gly Gln Gly Val
 180 185 190
 His His Ala Ala Gly Gln Ala Gly Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Phe Gly Gln
 195 200 205
 Gly Ala His His Gly Leu Ser Glu Gly Trp Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Phe
 210 215 220
 Gly Gln Gly Ile His His Ala Ala Gly Gln Val Gly Lys Glu Ala Glu
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Phe Gly Gln Gly Ala His His Ala Ala Gly Gln Ala Gly Asn Glu
 245 250 255
 Ala Gly Arg Phe Gly Gln Gly Val His His Gly Leu Ser Glu Gly Trp
 260 265 270
 Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Phe Gly Gln Gly Val His His Thr Ala Gly Gln
 275 280 285
 Val Gly Lys Glu Ala Glu Lys Phe Gly Gln Gly Ala His His Ala Ala
 290 295 300
 Gly Gln Ala Gly Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Phe Gly Gln Gly Ala His His
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Ala Gly Gln Ala Gly Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Phe Gly Gln Gly Val
 325 330 335
 His His Gly Leu Ser Glu Gly Trp Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Phe Gly Gln
 340 345 350

Gly Val His His Ala Ala Ser Gln Phe Gly Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Leu
355 360 365

Gly His Gly Val His His Gly Val Asn Glu Ala Trp Lys Glu Ala Glu
370 375 380

Lys Phe Gly Gln Gly Val His His Ala Ala Ser Gln Val Gly Lys Glu
385 390 395 400

Glu Asp Arg Val Val Gln Gly Leu His His Gly Val Ser Gln Ala Gly
405 410 415

Arg Glu Gly Gly Gln Phe Gly His Asp Ile His His Thr Ala Gly Gln
420 425 430

Ala Gly Lys Glu Gly Asp Ile Ala Val His Gly Val Gln Pro Gly Val
435 440 445

His Glu Ala Gly Lys Glu Ala Gly Gln Phe Gly Gln Gly Val His His
450 455 460

Thr Leu Glu Gln Ala Gly Lys Glu Ala Asp Lys Ala Val Gln Gly Phe
465 470 475 480

His Thr Gly Val His Gln Ala Gly Lys Glu Ala Glu Lys Leu Gly Gln
485 490 495

Gly Val Asn His Ala Ala Asp Gln Ala Gly Lys Glu Val Glu Lys Leu
500 505 510

Gly Gln Gly Ala His His Ala Ala Gly Gln Ala Gly Lys Glu Leu Gln
515 520 525

Asn Ala His Asn Gly Val Asn Gln Ala Ser Lys Glu Ala Asn Gln Leu
530 535 540

Leu Asn Gly Asn His Gln Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser His Gln Gly Gly Ala
545 550 555 560

Thr Thr Thr Pro Leu Ala Ser Gly Ala Ser Val Asn Thr Pro Phe Ile
565 570 575

Asn Leu Pro Ala Leu Trp Arg Ser Val Ala Asn Ile Met Pro
580 585 / 590

<210> 49

<211> 923

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49

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ccctcgccat gaaagccctt atgctgctca ccctgtctgt tctgctctgc tgggtctcag 120
ctgacattcg ctgtcactcc tgctacaagg tccctgtgct gggctgtgtg gaccggcagt 180
cctgcccgcct ggagccagga cagcaatgcc tgacaacaca tgcatacctt ggtaagatgt 240
gggtttttct caatctgcgc tgtggcacac cagaagagcc ctgtcaggag gccttcaacc 300
aaaccaaccg taagctgggt ctgacatata acaccacctg ctgcaacaag gacaactgca 360
acagcgcagg accccggccc actccagccc tgggccttgt cttccttacc tccttggtctg 420

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gccttggcct ctggtctgtg cactgagact cattccattg gctgcccctc ctcccactg 480
ccttggcctg agcctctctc cctgtgtctc tgtatcccct ggctttacag aatcgtctct 540
ccctagctcc catttcttta attaaacact gttccgagtg gtctcctcat ccgtccttcc 600
cacctcacac ccttcactct cctttttctg ggtcccttcc cacttccttc caggacctcc 660
attggctcct agaagggctc cccactttgc ttcctatact ctgctgtccc ctacttgagg 720
agggattggg atctggggcc tgaaatgggg cttctgtgtt gtccccagtg aaggctccca 780
caaggacctg atgacctcac tgtacagagc tgactcccca aatccaggct cccatatgta 840
ccccatcccc catactcacc tctttccatt ttgagtaata aatgtctgag tctgaaaaaa 900
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 923

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<210> 50
 <211> 125
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 50
Met Lys Ala Leu Met Leu Leu Thr Leu Ser Val Leu Leu Cys Trp Val
 1             5             10            15
Ser Ala Asp Ile Arg Cys His Ser Cys Tyr Lys Val Pro Val Leu Gly
          20             25            30
Cys Val Asp Arg Gln Ser Cys Arg Leu Glu Pro Gly Gln Gln Cys Leu
          35             40            45
Thr Thr His Ala Tyr Leu Gly Lys Met Trp Val Phe Ser Asn Leu Arg
          50             55            60
Cys Gly Thr Pro Glu Glu Pro Cys Gln Glu Ala Phe Asn Gln Thr Asn
          65             70            75            80
Arg Lys Leu Gly Leu Thr Tyr Asn Thr Thr Cys Cys Asn Lys Asp Asn
          85             90            95
Cys Asn Ser Ala Gly Pro Arg Pro Thr Pro Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Phe
          100            105           110
Leu Thr Ser Leu Ala Gly Leu Gly Leu Trp Leu Leu His
          115            120           125

```

<210> 51
 <211> 1493
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

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<400> 51
ggagaagccc aggcagtga ggacaggaga gagaaggctg cagacccaga gggagggagg 60
acagggagtc ggaaggagga ggacagagga gggcacagag acgcagagca agggcggcaa 120
ggaggagacc ctggtgggag gaagacactc tggagagaga gggggctggg cagagatgaa 180
gttccagggg cccctggcct gcctcctgct ggcctctgct ctgggcagtg gggaggctgg 240
ccccctgcag agcggagagg aaagcactgg gacaaaattt ggggaggccc ttggacatgg 300
cctgggagac gccctgagcg aaggggtggg aaaggccatt ggcaaagagg ccggaggggc 360
agctggctct aaagtcaagt aggccttggg ccaagggacc agagaagcag ttggcactgg 420
agtcaggcag gttccaggct ttggcgtagc agatgctttg ggcaacaggg tcggggaagc 480
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acacggagca gatgctgtcc gcggctcctg gcaggggggtg cctggccaca atggtgcttg 600
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gggcaatcct ggaggctctg ggactccgtg ggtccacgga taccctggaa actcagcagg 720
cagctttgga atgaatcctc agggagctcc ctgggggtcaa ggaggcaatg gagggccacc 780

```



```

aaactttggg accaactctc agggagctgt ggcccagcct ggctatggtt cagtgaagac 840
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caactctggg ggaggcagcg gctcacagtc gggcagcagt ggcagtggca gcaatggtga 960
caacaacaat ggcagcagca gtggtggcag cagcagtggc agcagcagtg gcggcagcag 1020
tggcggcagc agtgggtggca gcagtggcaa cagtgggtggc agcagaggtg acagcggcag 1080
tgagtccctcc tggggatcca gcaccggctc ctctccggc aaccacgggtg gagcggcgga 1140
ggaaatggac ataaacccgg gaactctgag acgtctcttg ggatgtttaa ctttgacact 1200
ttctggaaga attttaaatc caagctgggt ttcataact gggatgccat aaacaaggac 1260
cagagaagct ctgcacatccc gtgacctcca gacaaggagc caccagattg gatgggagcc 1320
cccacactcc ctctttaaaa caccaccctc tcataactaa tctcagccct tgccttgaa 1380
ataaacctta gctgcccac aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1440
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 1493

```

<210> 52

<211> 358

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52

```

Met Lys Phe Gln Gly Pro Leu Ala Cys Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Cys Leu
  1             5             10             15

```

```

Gly Ser Gly Glu Ala Gly Pro Leu Gln Ser Gly Glu Glu Ser Thr Gly
      20             25             30

```

```

Thr Asn Ile Gly Glu Ala Leu Gly His Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Leu Ser
      35             40             45

```

```

Glu Gly Val Gly Lys Ala Ile Gly Lys Glu Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly
      50             55             60

```

```

Ser Lys Val Ser Glu Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Thr Arg Glu Ala Val Gly
      65             70             75             80

```

```

Thr Gly Val Arg Gln Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Asp Ala Leu Gly
      85             90             95

```

```

Asn Arg Val Gly Glu Ala Ala His Ala Leu Gly Asn Thr Gly His Glu
      100            105            110

```

```

Ile Gly Arg Gln Ala Glu Asp Val Ile Arg His Gly Ala Asp Ala Val
      115            120            125

```

```

Arg Gly Ser Trp Gln Gly Val Pro Gly His Asn Gly Ala Trp Glu Thr
      130            135            140

```

```

Ser Gly Gly His Gly Ile Phe Gly Ser Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln
      145            150            155            160

```

```

Gly Gln Gly Asn Pro Gly Gly Leu Gly Thr Pro Trp Val His Gly Tyr
      165            170            175

```

```

Pro Gly Asn Ser Ala Gly Ser Phe Gly Met Asn Pro Gln Gly Ala Pro
      180            185            190

```

```

Trp Gly Gln Gly Gly Asn Gly Gly Pro Pro Asn Phe Gly Thr Asn Thr
      195            200            205

```

```

Gln Gly Ala Val Ala Gln Pro Gly Tyr Gly Ser Val Arg Ala Ser Asn
      210            215            220

```

Gln Asn Glu Gly Cys Thr Asn Pro Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Ser Asn Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gln Ser Gly Ser Ser Gly
 245 250 255
 Ser Gly Ser Asn Gly Asp Asn Asn Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser
 260 265 270
 Ser Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Gly Gly
 275 280 285
 Ser Ser Gly Asn Ser Gly Gly Ser Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Glu Ser
 290 295 300
 Ser Trp Gly Ser Ser Thr Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Asn His Gly Gly Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Glu Glu Met Asp Ile Asn Pro Gly Thr Leu Arg Arg Leu Leu Gly
 325 330 335
 Cys Leu Thr Leu Thr Leu Ser Gly Arg Ile Leu Asn Pro Ser Trp Val
 340 345 350
 Ser Ser Thr Gly Met Pro
 355

<210> 53
 <211> 1897
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 53
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 ctctctgctg ccctctgcct gggcagtggg gaggttgcc ccctgcagag cggagaggaa 180
 agcactggga caaatattgg ggaggccctt ggacatggcc tgggagacgc cctgagcgaa 240
 ggggtgggaa aggccattgg caaagaggcc ggaggggag ctggctctaa agtcagttag 300
 gcccttggcc aaggggaccag agaagcagtt ggcactggag tcaggcaggt tccaggcttt 360
 ggcgtagcag atgctttggg caacagggtc ggggaagcag cccatgctct gggaaacact 420
 gggcacgaga ttggcagaca ggcagaagat gtcattcgac acggagcaga tgctgtccgc 480
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 ggagctccct ggggtcaagg aggcaatgga gggccacca actttgggac caacactcag 720
 ggagctgtgg ccagcctgg ctatggttca gtgagagcca gcaaccagaa tgaagggtgc 780
 acgaatcccc caccatctgg ctgagtgga ggctccagca actctggggg aggcagcggc 840
 tcacagtcgg gcagcagtg cagtggcagc aatggtgaca acaacaatgg cagcagcagt 900
 ggtggcagca gcagtgagc cagcagtgcc ggcagcagtg gcggcagcag tggtgagcag 960
 agtggcaaca gtggtggcag cagaggtgac agcggcagtg agtcctcctg gggatccagc 1020
 accggtcct cctccggcaa ccacggtggg agcggcggag gaaatggaca taaacccggg 1080
 gggcaagggt cgagctgggg cagtggagga ggtgacgctg ttggtggagt caatactgtg 1140
 aactctgaga cgtctcctgg gatgtttaac ttgacactt tctggaagaa ttttaaattcc 1200
 aagctgggtt tcatcaactg ggatgccata aacaagaacc aggtcccgcc cccagcacc 1260
 cgagccctcc tctacttcag ccgactctgg gaggatttca aacagaacac tcctttcctc 1320
 aactggaag caattattga ggggtgcggac gcgtcatcac tcagaaacg tcaggcagca 1380
 gccgatcaga actacaatta caaccagcat gcgtatccca ctgcctatgg tgggaagtac 1440
 tcagtcaaga cccctgcaaa ggggggagtc tcaccttctt cctcggcttc ccgggtgcaa 1500

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cctggcctgc tgcagtgggt gaagttttgg taggcaattt cttgcaacca ccaccgaggc 1560
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ggcccggtcg ccacacctct gtttcctagg ctgggggaccc agcttggtctc tccttgtttc 1680
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ttcctacttt tgagtttctc tgtggaaata aaacatgaat cttgtttccc taaaaaaaaa 1860
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 1897

```

<210> 54

<211> 479

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 54

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Met Lys Phe Gln Gly Pro Leu Ala Cys Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Cys Leu
  1             5             10             15

Gly Ser Gly Glu Ala Gly Pro Leu Gln Ser Gly Glu Glu Ser Thr Gly
      20             25             30

Thr Asn Ile Gly Glu Ala Leu Gly His Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Leu Ser
      35             40             45

Glu Gly Val Gly Lys Ala Ile Gly Lys Glu Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly
      50             55             60

Ser Lys Val Ser Glu Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Thr Arg Glu Ala Val Gly
      65             70             75             80

Thr Gly Val Arg Gln Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Asp Ala Leu Gly
      85             90             95

Asn Arg Val Gly Glu Ala Ala His Ala Leu Gly Asn Thr Gly His Glu
      100            105            110

Ile Gly Arg Gln Ala Glu Asp Val Ile Arg His Gly Ala Asp Ala Val
      115            120            125

Arg Gly Ser Trp Gln Gly Val Pro Gly His Asn Gly Ala Trp Glu Thr
      130            135            140

Ser Gly Gly His Gly Ile Phe Gly Ser Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln
      145            150            155            160

Gly Gln Gly Asn Pro Gly Gly Leu Gly Thr Pro Trp Val His Gly Tyr
      165            170            175

Pro Gly Asn Ser Ala Gly Ser Phe Gly Met Asn Pro Gln Gly Ala Pro
      180            185            190

Trp Gly Gln Gly Gly Asn Gly Gly Pro Pro Asn Phe Gly Thr Asn Thr
      195            200            205

Gln Gly Ala Val Ala Gln Pro Gly Tyr Gly Ser Val Arg Ala Ser Asn
      210            215            220

Gln Asn Glu Gly Cys Thr Asn Pro Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly
      225            230            235            240

Ser Ser Asn Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser Gln Ser Gly Ser Ser Gly

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<210> 55
<211> 1532
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 55							
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gcttcggggt	gactgcttcc	tactgctcgt	gctgctgctc	tacgcgccag	tcgggttctg	180	
cctcctcgtc	ctgcgcctgt	ttctcgggat	ccacgtcttc	ctggtcagct	gcgcgctgcc	240	
agacacgcgc	cttcgcgagat	tcgtagtgcg	gaccatgtgt	gcggtgctag	ggctcgtggc	300	
ccggcaggag	gactccggac	tccgggatca	cagtgtcagg	gtcctcattt	ccaacctgat	360	
gacacctttc	gaccacaaga	tagtcaattt	gcttaccacc	tgtagcacc	ctctactcaa	420	
tagtcccccc	agcttttgtc	gctggctctc	ggccttcacg	gagatgaatg	ggcgggggga	480	
gttgggtggag	tcactcaaga	gattctgtgc	ttccacgagg	cttcccccca	ctcctctgct	540	

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gctattccct gaggaagagg ccaccaatgg ccgggagggg ctctgcgct tcagttcctg 600
gccattttct atccaagatg tgggtacaacc tcttaccctg caagttcaga gacccttggt 660
ctctgtgacg gtgtcagatg cctcctgggt ctcagaactg ctgtggtcac ttttcgtccc 720
tttcacgggt tatcaagtaa ggtggcttcg tcctgttcat cgccaactag gggaagcgaa 780
tgaggagttt gactccgtg tacaacagct ggtggccaag gaattgggcc agacagggac 840
acgggtcact ccagctgaca aagcagagca catgaagcga caaagaçacc ccagattgcg 900
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cgtagctttc atgcctgaag acatcaccaa gggaactcag tccctaccca cagcctctgc 1140
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ggcaccaga gccgcaggac ggagactggg ggcagccctc acccaactca caacaggctg 1380
gatgggtggg tggtaaaaag ggaaggatga ggctcccca atgtcacatt aaattcatg 1440
ttttcattca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1500
aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 1532

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<210> 56
 <211> 410
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 56
 Met Glu Leu Pro Ser Gly Pro Gly Pro Glu Arg Leu Phe Asp Ser His
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Leu Pro Gly Asp Cys Phe Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Tyr Ala
 20 25 30
 Pro Val Gly Phe Cys Leu Leu Val Leu Arg Leu Phe Leu Gly Ile His
 35 40 45
 Val Phe Leu Val Ser Cys Ala Leu Pro Asp Ser Val Leu Arg Arg Phe
 50 55 60
 Val Val Arg Thr Met Cys Ala Val Leu Gly Leu Val Ala Arg Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Ser Gly Leu Arg Asp His Ser Val Arg Val Leu Ile Ser Asn His
 85 90 95
 Val Thr Pro Phe Asp His Asn Ile Val Asn Leu Leu Thr Thr Cys Ser
 100 105 110
 Thr Pro Leu Leu Asn Ser Pro Pro Ser Phe Val Cys Trp Ser Arg Gly
 115 120 125
 Phe Met Glu Met Asn Gly Arg Gly Glu Leu Val Glu Ser Leu Lys Arg
 130 135 140
 Phe Cys Ala Ser Thr Arg Leu Pro Pro Thr Pro Leu Leu Leu Phe Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Glu Glu Glu Ala Thr Asn Gly Arg Glu Gly Leu Leu Arg Phe Ser Ser
 165 170 175
 Trp Pro Phe Ser Ile Gln Asp Val Val Gln Pro Leu Thr Leu Gln Val
 180 185 190

Gln Arg Pro Leu Val Ser Val Thr Val Ser Asp Ala Ser Trp Val Ser
 195 200 205
 Glu Leu Leu Trp Ser Leu Phe Val Pro Phe Thr Val Tyr Gln Val Arg
 210 215 220
 Trp Leu Arg Pro Val His Arg Gln Leu Gly Glu Ala Asn Glu Glu Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Leu Arg Val Gln Gln Leu Val Ala Lys Glu Leu Gly Gln Thr Gly
 245 250 255
 Thr Arg Leu Thr Pro Ala Asp Lys Ala Glu His Met Lys Arg Gln Arg
 260 265 270
 His Pro Arg Leu Arg Pro Gln Ser Ala Gln Ser Ser Phe Pro Pro Ser
 275 280 285
 Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Asp Val Gln Leu Ala Thr Leu Ala Gln Arg Val
 290 295 300
 Lys Glu Val Leu Pro His Val Pro Leu Gly Val Ile Gln Arg Asp Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Ala Lys Thr Gly Cys Val Asp Leu Thr Ile Thr Asn Leu Leu Glu Gly
 325 330 335
 Ala Val Ala Phe Met Pro Glu Asp Ile Thr Lys Gly Thr Gln Ser Leu
 340 345 350
 Pro Thr Ala Ser Ala Ser Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Gly Pro Val Thr Pro
 355 360 365
 Gln Pro Thr Ala Leu Thr Phe Ala Lys Ser Ser Trp Ala Arg Gln Glu
 370 375 380
 Ser Leu Gln Glu Arg Lys Gln Ala Leu Tyr Glu Tyr Ala Arg Arg Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Phe Thr Glu Arg Arg Ala Gln Glu Ala Asp
 405 410

<210> 57
 <211> 2093
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 57
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 tagtgccct taccctctc cactcagcat tggccagtc ccgtcgagac ttgaccac 180
 caggccaaca gaagagagaa gccccagttg atgtcttgac ccagataggt cgatctgtgc 240
 gagggacact ggatgcctgg attgggccag agaccatgca cctggtgtca gagtcttcgt 300
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 tcgccgcaca gctgctgaat gccttgggac tagctgggtg ttacctcgcc cagggcctga 420
 agctcagccc tggccaggtc cagaccttcc tgctgtgggg agcaggggcc ctggctcgtct 480
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 gctgaagct tgtcatcttc ctggccggct tcgtggccct gatgaggtcg gtgcccagcc 600
 cttccaccgg ggcctgcta ctctggcct tgctgaccc ctacgccctg ctgagccggc 660

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aggagtgagc cggatgcccc acacaccgcc agtgtcatac caaagagctg agctgcttcg 840
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gaacattgat ccttgccgca gcccactag ccaagagaaa cagagaaaaga ccattccccc 960
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aagaataaat gcccaattct tactgttcag gtttgatgtg gaatcacagc tgcagtgata 1980
tatatttttt atcagtgcct ggttggtttt aaataaagtg cagctatatt tattatcttg 2040
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<210> 58

<211> 243

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 58

```

Met Ala Ala Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Pro Trp Gly Lys His Val Phe Lys
  1             5             10             15

```

```

Ala Ile Leu Met Val Leu Val Ala Leu Ile Leu Leu His Ser Ala Leu
          20             25             30

```

```

Ala Gln Ser Arg Arg Asp Phe Ala Pro Pro Gly Gln Gln Lys Arg Glu
          35             40             45

```

```

Ala Pro Val Asp Val Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Arg Ser Val Arg Gly Thr
          50             55             60

```

```

Leu Asp Ala Trp Ile Gly Pro Glu Thr Met His Leu Val Ser Glu Ser
          65             70             75             80

```

```

Ser Ser Gln Val Leu Trp Ala Ile Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser Val Ala Phe
          85             90             95

```

```

Phe Ala Leu Ser Gly Ile Ala Ala Gln Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu Gly Leu
          100            105            110

```

```

Ala Gly Asp Tyr Leu Ala Gln Gly Leu Lys Leu Ser Pro Gly Gln Val
          115            120            125

```

```

Gln Thr Phe Leu Leu Trp Gly Ala Gly Ala Leu Val Val Tyr Trp Leu
          130            135            140

```

```

Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Arg Ile Leu
          145            150            155            160

```

Trp Gly Leu Lys Leu Val Ile Phe Leu Ala Gly Phe Val Ala Leu Met
165 170 175

Arg Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Ser Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu
180 185 190

Leu Ile Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Leu Thr Gly Ser Arg Ala Ser
195 200 205

Gly Ala Gln Leu Glu Ala Lys Val Arg Gly Leu Glu Arg Gln Val Glu
210 215 220

Glu Leu Arg Trp Arg Gln Arg Arg Ala Ala Lys Gly Ala Arg Ser Val
225 230 235 240

Glu Glu Glu

<210> 59
<211> 1372
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59
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tcacccccca tccgcaacgt cactgtggcc tacaagttcc acatggggct ctatggtgag 240
actgggcggc ttttctactga gagctgcagc atctctccca agctccgctc catcgctgtc 300
tactatgaca acccccacat ggtgccccct gataagtgcc gatgtgccgt gggcagcatc 360
ctgagtgaag gtgaggaatc gccctcccct gagctcatcg acctctacca gaaatttggc 420
ttcaagggtg tctccttccc ggcacccagc catgtggtga cagccacctt cccctacacc 480
accattctgt ccatctgggt ggtacccgc cgtgtccatc ctgccttgga cacctacatc 540
aaggagcgga agctgtgtgc ctatcctcgg ctggagatct accaggaaga ccagatccat 600
ttcatgtgcc cactggcagc gcagggagac ttctatgtgc ctgagatgaa ggagacagag 660
tggaatggc gggggcttgt ggaggccatt gacaccagc tggatggcac aggagctgac 720
acaatgagt acacgagttc tgtaagcttg gaagttagcc ctggcagccg ggagacttca 780
gctgccacac tgtcacctgg ggcgagcagc cgtggctggg atgacgggtga caccgcgacg 840
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tcctccttcc tctgggggag gaggggttcc tgagggacct gacttcccct gctccaggcc 1140
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aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 1372

<210> 60
<211> 313
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60
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Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Ala Phe Ala Gly Tyr Ser Gly Leu Leu Ala

	20		25		30
Gly Val Glu Val Ser Ala Gly Ser Pro Pro Ile Arg Asn Val Thr Val					
	35		40		45
Ala Tyr Lys Phe His Met Gly Leu Tyr Gly Glu Thr Gly Arg Leu Phe					
	50		55		60
Thr Glu Ser Cys Ser Ile Ser Pro Lys Leu Arg Ser Ile Ala Val Tyr					
	65		70		80
Tyr Asp Asn Pro His Met Val Pro Pro Asp Lys Cys Arg Cys Ala Val					
		85		90	95
Gly Ser Ile Leu Ser Glu Gly Glu Glu Ser Pro Ser Pro Glu Leu Ile					
	100		105		110
Asp Leu Tyr Gln Lys Phe Gly Phe Lys Val Phe Ser Phe Pro Ala Pro					
	115		120		125
Ser His Val Val Thr Ala Thr Phe Pro Tyr Thr Thr Ile Leu Ser Ile					
	130		135		140
Trp Leu Ala Thr Arg Arg Val His Pro Ala Leu Asp Thr Tyr Ile Lys					
	145		150		160
Glu Arg Lys Leu Cys Ala Tyr Pro Arg Leu Glu Ile Tyr Gln Glu Asp					
		165		170	175
Gln Ile His Phe Met Cys Pro Leu Ala Arg Gln Gly Asp Phe Tyr Val					
	180		185		190
Pro Glu Met Lys Glu Thr Glu Trp Lys Trp Arg Gly Leu Val Glu Ala					
	195		200		205
Ile Asp Thr Gln Val Asp Gly Thr Gly Ala Asp Thr Met Ser Asp Thr					
	210		215		220
Ser Ser Val Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Pro Gly Ser Arg Glu Thr Ser Ala					
	225		230		240
Ala Thr Leu Ser Pro Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Gly Trp Asp Asp Gly Asp					
		245		250	255
Thr Arg Ser Glu His Ser Tyr Ser Glu Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Ser Ser					
	260		265		270
Phe Glu Glu Leu Asp Leu Glu Gly Glu Gly Pro Leu Gly Glu Ser Arg					
	275		280		285
Leu Asp Pro Gly Thr Glu Pro Leu Gly Thr Thr Lys Trp Leu Trp Glu					
	290		295		300
Pro Thr Ala Pro Glu Lys Gly Lys Glu					
	305		310		

<210> 61

<211> 1529

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61

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tattgctggg attccttata agcactaatt atacctgatt atagggtaaa atatttattt 180
tgtcaaaata ttttcttggg aatgtgttta accctttctg cgttcattgt tgctgagatg 240
tgaaaactaa ccattccctc ctgcctacct ttttggccac tgggcggcag agaatggcgc 300
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<210> 62

<211> 136

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 62

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Met Pro Pro Gly Gly Leu Gly Ala Cys Ala Val Thr Pro Ala Pro Gly
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Glu Glu Arg Thr Gln Pro Gly Glu Leu Gly Gln Gly Leu His Met Ala
      20              25              30

Gln Gly Gln Gln Met Leu Ala Gly Gln Leu Leu Pro Met Leu Thr Leu
      35              40              45

Leu Pro Pro Ser Phe Pro Leu Pro His Pro Thr Leu Gly Pro Arg Arg
      50              55              60

His Ala Ser Leu Thr Gln Leu Gly Pro Ala Phe Trp Met Ala Trp Gly
      65              70              75              80

Arg Pro Trp Ala His Leu Gly Pro Gly Gln Pro Leu Gly Gln Leu Trp
      85              90              95

Lys Ser Ser Val Glu Glu His Leu Leu Ala Ala Trp Leu Gln Pro Leu
      100             105             110

Ala Leu Leu Glu Trp Ser Leu Gly Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly
      115             120             125

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Thr Ser His Pro Leu Gly Leu Gln
130 135

<210> 63
<211> 2242
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

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gctgtcgggtg ttgcttgggc tgctggccct gatggcgacg gcggcggttag cgcgggggtg 120
gctgcgcgcg ggggaggaga ggagcgcccg gcccgctgc caaaaagcaa atggatttcc 180
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gaacatatct tgcatggact ttagcagcaa tggcaaatac ctggctacct gtgcagatga 360
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agccaacgtg gagctggacc acgccaccct ggtgcgcttc agccctgact gcagagcctt 480
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aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 2242

<210> 64
<211> 447
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 64
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Gly Leu Leu Ala Leu Met Ala Thr Ala Val Ala Arg Gly Trp Leu
20 25 30

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 35 40 45
 Gly Phe Pro Pro Asp Lys Ser Ser Gly Ser Lys Lys Gln Lys Gln Tyr
 50 55 60
 Gln Arg Ile Arg Lys Glu Lys Pro Gln Gln His Asn Phe Thr His Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala Leu Lys Ser His Ser Gly Asn Ile Ser Cys Met
 85 90 95
 Asp Phe Ser Ser Asn Gly Lys Tyr Leu Ala Thr Cys Ala Asp Asp Arg
 100 105 110
 Thr Ile Arg Ile Trp Ser Thr Lys Asp Phe Leu Gln Arg Glu His Arg
 115 120 125
 Ser Met Arg Ala Asn Val Glu Leu Asp His Ala Thr Leu Val Arg Phe
 130 135 140
 Ser Pro Asp Cys Arg Ala Phe Ile Val Trp Leu Ala Asn Gly Asp Thr
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Arg Val Phe Lys Met Thr Lys Arg Glu Asp Gly Gly Tyr Thr Phe
 165 170 175
 Thr Ala Thr Pro Glu Asp Phe Pro Lys Lys His Lys Ala Pro Val Ile
 180 185 190
 Asp Ile Gly Ile Ala Asn Thr Gly Lys Phe Ile Met Thr Ala Ser Ser
 195 200 205
 Asp Thr Thr Val Leu Ile Trp Ser Leu Lys Gly Gln Val Leu Ser Thr
 210 215 220
 Ile Asn Thr Asn Gln Met Asn Asn Thr His Ala Ala Val Ser Pro Cys
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Arg Phe Val Ala Ser Cys Gly Phe Thr Pro Asp Val Lys Val Trp
 245 250 255
 Glu Val Cys Phe Gly Lys Lys Gly Glu Phe Gln Glu Val Val Arg Ala
 260 265 270
 Phe Glu Leu Lys Gly His Ser Ala Ala Val His Ser Phe Ala Phe Ser
 275 280 285
 Asn Asp Ser Arg Arg Met Ala Ser Val Ser Lys Asp Gly Thr Trp Lys
 290 295 300
 Leu Trp Asp Thr Asp Val Glu Tyr Lys Lys Lys Gln Asp Pro Tyr Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Lys Thr Gly Arg Phe Glu Glu Ala Ala Gly Ala Ala Pro Cys Arg
 325 330 335
 Leu Ala Leu Ser Pro Asn Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Leu Ala Ser Gly Ser
 340 345 350

Ser Ile His Leu Tyr Asn Thr Arg Arg Gly Glu Lys Glu Glu Cys Phe
 355 360 365

Glu Arg Val His Gly Glu Cys Ile Ala Asn Leu Ser Phe Asp Ile Thr
 370 375 380

Gly Arg Phe Leu Ala Ser Cys Gly Asp Arg Ala Val Arg Leu Phe His
 385 390 395 400

Asn Thr Pro Gly His Arg Ala Met Val Glu Glu Met Gln Gly His Leu
 405 410 415

Lys Arg Ala Ser Asn Glu Ser Thr Arg Gln Arg Leu Gln Gln Gln Leu
 420 425 430

Thr Gln Ala Gln Glu Thr Leu Lys Ser Leu Gly Ala Leu Lys Lys
 435 440 445

<210> 65
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 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> oligonucleotide

<400> 65
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21

<210> 66
 <211> 21
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> oligonucleotide

<400> 66
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21

<210> 67
 <211> 18
 <212> DNA
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
 <223> oligonucleotide

<400> 67
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18

<210> 68
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<220>
 <223> oligonucleotide

<400> 68
aggaagcacc agagtgcg 18

<210> 69
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<400> 69
ccatctgacc tgctactttc c 21

<210> 70
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<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 70
gctgatgagg atgctggc 18

<210> 71
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 71
ctcaggaagc aggtcaggac 20

<210> 72
<211> 19
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 72
ctctgatgag ggtgttggc 19

<210> 73
<211> 19
<212> DNA
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<220>
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<400> 73
cacaggcact catgggaag 19

<210> 74

<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 74
ctggagacag ggtccagatc 20

<210> 75
<211> 20
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 75
tggaagaata gatgtgagag 20

<210> 76
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 76
tcagagagtt gcttcctgaa g 21

<210> 77
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 77
gctcctactc tgccctctcc 20

<210> 78
<211> 20
<212> DNA
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<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 78
gaaggtctgg ttggtgatgg 20

<210> 79
<211> 21
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 79

cagttctgac accagaagtt g

21

<210> 80

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 80

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20

<210> 81

<211> 19

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 81

aggacagagt cctgggtgg

19

<210> 82

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 82

cagagatgtg catgattccc

20

<210> 83

<211> 19

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 83

agcgtggaag gcagtgtag

19

<210> 84

<211> 20

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 84

ccaaggcacc atctcttcag

20

<210> 85
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<220>
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<400> 85
aatcagtgtt gatgataagc c 21

<210> 86
<211> 20
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 86
tggactttgt catggcactc 20

<210> 87
<211> 18
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>
<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 87
ttctgcgact tggatggg 18

<210> 88
<211> 21
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<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 88
ggaaggaggc agagaagttt g 21

<210> 89
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<212> DNA
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<220>
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<400> 89
gctcaccctg tctgttctgc 20

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<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 90
ccagggtctc ctccttgc 18

<210> 91
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ggaacttcac ctctgcccag 20

<210> 92
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ccagctttgt gtgctggtc 19

<210> 93
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<212> DNA
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<223> oligonucleotide

<400> 93
gccaacagaa gagagaagcc 20

<210> 94
<211> 19
<212> DNA
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<400> 94
tcctggaagc tccactgtg 19

<210> 95
<211> 19
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<400> 95
aggtaggcag gagggaaatg 19

<210> 96
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<220>
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<400> 96
 tcctctctgt gaactccttg c

21

<210> 97
 <211> 85
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 97
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 1 5 10 15
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 20 25 30
 Ile Thr Ser Gln Thr Asn Lys Lys Gln Thr Arg Glu Thr Cys Tyr Ala
 35 40 45
 His Ser Ala Glu Glu Ile Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Lys Arg Ile His Arg
 50 55 60
 Pro Arg Leu Phe Pro Thr Tyr Val Ser Ser Ser Asp Ile Ser Ser Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Val Asn Gln Ala Met
 85

<210> 98
 <211> 161
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 98
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 Ser Thr Ala Ser Ile Trp Pro Cys Leu Ser His Ser Ala Ser Pro Ser
 20 25 30
 Arg Thr Cys Pro Asn Phe Val Gly Arg Ser Thr Arg Ser Cys Val Thr
 35 40 45
 Ala Asn Ser Leu Cys Glu Pro Arg Thr Pro Asp Pro Lys Pro Ile Asn
 50 55 60
 Gly Lys Gly Asp Met Gly Val Pro Ser Gln Glu Thr Pro Val Pro Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Cys Leu Phe Pro Leu Thr Ser Leu Trp Phe Phe Ile Phe Lys
 85 90 95

Cys Phe Asn Phe Cys Ile Phe Phe Ser Leu Arg Glu Tyr Leu Leu Ile
 100 105 110
 Ser Asp Val Gln Gly Val Ala Thr Glu Lys Pro Leu Ser Ser Ser Val
 115 120 125
 Cys Arg Gly Val Trp Pro Cys Gly Leu Gly Gly Ala Val Ile Leu Pro
 130 135 140
 Leu Pro Arg Ala Gly Ser Arg Lys Ser Val Leu Gly Val Val Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Gln

<210> 99
 <211> 159
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 99
 Met Tyr Arg Arg Lys Ser Gly Trp Thr Gly Cys Ala Ile Thr Cys Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Cys Thr Ala Met Thr Gln Leu Arg Asn Cys Met Arg Leu Ser Arg
 20 25 30
 Ser Cys Ser Leu Thr Trp Glu Thr Pro Arg Trp Tyr Met Ala Gly Arg
 35 40 45
 Val Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Gly Cys His Cys Trp Met Ser Arg Arg Asp
 50 55 60
 Leu Thr Pro Leu Pro His Pro Ser Glu Pro Gly Val Leu Asp Cys Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Pro Cys His Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Pro Gly Ser Pro Cys Trp
 85 90 95
 Val Leu Gly Leu His Phe Ser Leu His Pro Pro Ser Ala Ala Ser Ala
 100 105 110
 Ser His Ala Leu Thr Ile Thr Ser Leu Pro Pro Gly Leu Leu Pro Phe
 115 120 125
 Val Gly Val Glu Leu Thr Ala His Pro Gln Ala Leu Met Gly Arg Gly
 130 135 140
 Phe Pro Ser Gly Met Ala Ala Ala Gly Arg His Leu Cys Phe Leu
 145 150 155

<210> 100
 <211> 54
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <400> 100

Met Ser Pro Phe Thr Leu Leu Leu Gln Asn Phe Leu Val Ile Leu Ser
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 His Leu Phe Phe His Ile Asn Phe Lys Leu Cys Pro Val Leu His Pro
 20 25 30
 Leu Ser His Ser His Pro Gln Ile Leu Gly Ser Val Ile Pro Cys Ala
 35 40 45
 Ile Ile Phe Pro Pro Leu
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<210> 101
 <211> 212
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 101
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 1 5 10 15
 His Ser Met Asn Gly Arg Cys Thr Asp His Phe Leu Phe Val Leu Ser
 20 25 30
 Ser Leu Leu Ser Pro Ala Ala Ile Leu Val Arg Leu Val Pro Ala Arg
 35 40 45
 Glu Arg Cys Pro Gln Val Lys Gly Tyr Ser Gly Thr Trp Glu Lys Ala
 50 55 60
 Pro Gly Arg Phe Pro Cys Gly Pro Ala Gln His Gly Ser Arg Val Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Thr Leu Leu Cys Arg Gln Pro Ser Leu Tyr Ser Ser Gly Phe Leu Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Leu Pro Cys Leu Cys Gln Ala Cys Ala Ala Ser His Pro Thr Ala
 100 105 110
 Ala Trp Glu Arg Pro Ala Thr Leu Pro Val His Thr Leu Pro Val His
 115 120 125
 Thr Leu Pro Val His Asn Cys Ser Arg Ala Leu Cys Leu Trp Ala Pro
 130 135 140
 Asn Pro Ser Ser Cys Ser Thr Phe Val Trp His Gly Asp Leu Cys Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Ser Trp Cys Leu Cys Val Trp Ala Trp Asp Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala
 165 170 175
 Leu Arg Thr Phe Leu Ile Ala Pro Cys Thr Leu Glu His Gly Ala Asp
 180 185 190
 Glu Arg Gly Ser Gly Ala Cys Pro Pro Pro Trp Thr Trp Lys Lys Pro
 195 200 205
 Thr Leu Glu Arg
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<210> 102

<211> 73

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 102

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Met Glu Asn Thr Arg Leu Thr Leu Arg His Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Asn
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Arg Ser Pro Glu Asp Ser Val Glu Gly Ser Val Asp Ser Lys Ser Gly
          20             25             30

Phe Ser Ser Ile Ala Lys Lys Arg Ser Ala Ala Glu Thr Thr Ser Gly
          35             40             45

Tyr Pro Arg Pro Pro Ala Phe Glu Leu Gly Asp Leu Pro Cys Leu Ile
          50             55             60

Leu Ser His Thr Cys Phe Phe Thr Arg
          65             70

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<210> 103

<211> 302

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 103

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Met Ala Ile His Lys Ala Leu Val Met Cys Leu Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe
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Leu Phe Pro Gly Ala Trp Ala Gln Gly His Val Pro Pro Gly Cys Ser
          20             25             30

Gln Gly Leu Asn Pro Leu Tyr Tyr Asn Leu Cys Asp Arg Ser Gly Ala
          35             40             45

Trp Gly Ile Val Leu Glu Ala Val Ala Gly Ala Gly Ile Val Thr Thr
          50             55             60

Phe Val Leu Thr Ile Ile Leu Val Ala Ser Leu Pro Phe Val Gln Asp
          65             70             75             80

Thr Lys Lys Arg Ser Leu Leu Gly Thr Gln Val Phe Phe Leu Leu Gly
          85             90             95

Thr Leu Gly Leu Phe Cys Leu Val Phe Ala Cys Val Val Lys Pro Asp
          100             105             110

Phe Ser Thr Cys Ala Ser Arg Arg Phe Leu Phe Gly Val Leu Phe Ala
          115             120             125

Ile Cys Phe Ser Cys Leu Ala Ala His Val Phe Ala Leu Asn Phe Leu
          130             135             140

Ala Arg Lys Asn His Gly Pro Arg Gly Trp Val Ile Phe Thr Val Ala
          145             150             155             160

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Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Val Glu Val Ile Ile Asn Thr Glu Trp Leu Ile
 165 170 175
 Ile Thr Leu Val Arg Gly Ser Gly Glu Gly Gly Pro Gln Gly Asn Ser
 180 185 190
 Ser Ala Ala Gly Pro Trp Pro Pro Pro Val Pro Ser Pro Thr Trp Thr
 195 200 205
 Leu Ser Trp His Ser Ser Thr Ser Cys Cys Cys Cys Trp Val Pro Ser
 210 215 220
 Trp Gly Pro Gly Pro Pro Cys Val Ala Ala Thr Ser Ala Gly Val Ser
 225 230 235 240
 Met Gly Ser Leu Cys Ser Ser Pro Gln Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Tyr Gly
 245 250 255
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 Ala Val Gly Arg Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Gly Thr Cys Pro Cys Ser
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Thr Asn Ile Gly Glu Ala Leu Gly His Gly Leu Gly Asp Ala Leu Ser
 35 40 45

Glu Gly Val Gly Lys Ala Ile Gly Lys Glu Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Gly
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Ser Lys Val Ser Glu Ala Leu Gly Gln Gly Thr Arg Glu Ala Val Gly
 65 70 75 80

Thr Gly Val Arg Gln Val Pro Gly Phe Gly Val Ala Asp Ala Leu Gly
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Asn Arg Val Gly Glu Ala Ala His Ala Leu Gly Asn Thr Gly His Glu
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Ile Gly Arg Gln Ala Glu Asp Val Ile Arg His Gly Ala Asp Ala Val
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Arg Gly Ser Trp Gln Gly Val Pro Gly His Asn Gly Ala Trp Glu Thr
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Ser Gly Gly His Gly Ile Phe Gly Ser Gln Gly Gly Leu Gly Gly Gln
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Gly Gln Gly Asn Pro Gly Gly Leu Gly Thr Pro Trp Val His Gly Tyr
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Pro Gly Asn Ser Ala Gly Ser Phe Gly Met Asn Pro Gln Gly Ala Pro
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Trp Gly Gln Gly Gly Asn Gly Gly Pro Pro Asn Phe Gly Thr Asn Thr
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Gln Asn Glu Gly Cys Thr Asn Pro Pro Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly
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 Ser Pro Thr Trp Val Thr Val Gly Leu Pro His Pro Glu Arg Ser Val
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 Ser Thr Pro Glu Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Pro
 65 70

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/08504

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C07H 21/04; C07K 14/435; C12N 1/20; C12P 21/02; A61K 38/00
US CL : 536/23.5; 530/351; 435/252.3, 69.5; 514/2

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 536/23.5; 530/351; 435/252.3, 69.5; 514/2

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Database Medline on STN, pir60: Accession No:C434597; reference No:A35796. GERSHON, P. D. and MOSS, B. Early transcription factor subunits are encoded by vaccinia virus late genes. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 1990, Vol. 87, pages 4401-4405. Amino Acids LQVGKGQEV.	9
X	Database Medline on STN, swiss-prot37. Accession No:P49682. LOETSCHER et al. Chemokine receptor specific for IP10 and mig: structure, function, and expression in activated T-lymphocytes. 1996. J. EXP. MED. Vol. 184, pages 963-969. Amino acids: ALYSLFL.	9

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

08 JULY 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 AUG 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/08504

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Database Medline on STN, EST: Accession No:T35343. ADAMS et al. EST83120 Homo sapiens cDNA 5' end similar to None. Initial assesment of human gene diversity and expression patterns based upon 52 million basepairs of cDNA sequence. Available in database Sept. 6, 1995. 100% sequence match over 297 nucleotide bases, corresponding to nucleotides 156 to 453 of SEQ ID NO:1.	1-11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/08504

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-11

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/08504

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

SEQUENCE DATA BASE MPSRCH: GenEmbl, EST, N_Geneseq_34, Issued_Patents_NA, PIR_58, SwissProt_36, STREMBL_8, A_Geneseq_34, Issued_Patents_AA, pir60, SwissProt_37, pir_60, sptrembl19, a-geneseq35, a-issued

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-11, drawn to polynucleotides comprising SEQ ID NO:1, the protein encoded by that polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO:2, host cells containing said polynucleotides, a recombinant process for producing protein, and a pharmaceutical composition comprising the protein.

Group II, claims 12 and 13, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 3 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 4.

Group III, claims 14 and 15, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 5 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 6.

Group IV, claims 16 and 17, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 7 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO.

Group V, claims 18 and 19, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 9 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 10.

Group VI, claims 20 and 21, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 11 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 12.

Group VII, claims 22 and 23, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 13 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 14.

Group VIII, claims 24 and 25, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 15 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 16.

Group IX, claims 26 and 27, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 17 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 18.

Group X, claims 28 and 29, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 19 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 20.

Group XI, claims 30 and 31, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 21 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 22.

Group XII, claims 32 and 33, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 23 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 24.

Group XIII, claims 34 and 35, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 25 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 26.

Group XIV, claims 36 and 37, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 27 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 28.

Group XV, claims 38 and 39, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 29 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 30.

Group XVI, claims 40 and 41, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 31 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 32.

Group XVII, claims 42 and 43, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 33 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 34.

Group XVIII, claims 44 and 45, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 35 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 36.

Group XIX, claims 46 and 47, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 37 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 38.

Group XX, claims 48 and 49, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 39 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 40.

Group XXI, claims 50 and 51, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 41 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 42.

Group XXII, claims 52 and 53, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 43 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 44.

Group XXIII, claims 54 and 55, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 45 and a protein comprising SEQ ID NO: 46.

Group XXIV, claims 56 and 57, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 47 and a protein comprising SEQ

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/08504

ID NO: 48.

Group XXV, claims 58 and 59, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 49 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 50.

Group XXVI, claims 60 and 61, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 51 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 52.

Group XXVII, claims 62 and 63, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 53 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 54.

Group XXVIII, claims 64 and 65, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 55 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 56.

Group XXIX, claims 66 and 67, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 57 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 58.

Group XXX, claims 68 and 69, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 59 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 60.

Group XXXI, claims 70 and 71, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 61 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 62.

Group XXXII, claims 72 and 73, drawn to a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO: 63 and a protein comprising SEQ

ID NO: 64.

The inventions listed as Groups I-XXXII do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.475 (b-d), the ISA/US considers that where multiple processes are claimed, the main invention shall consist of the first invention of the category first mentioned in the claims and the first recited invention of each of the other categories related thereto. Accordingly, the main invention (Group I) comprises the first recited product, a polynucleotide comprising SEQ ID NO:1, the polypeptide it encodes comprising SEQ ID NO:2, vectors comprising the polynucleotides, host cells containing the polynucleotides and methods of producing the polypeptide. Further pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.475(b-d), the ISA/US considers that any feature which the subsequently recited products and methods share with the main invention does not constitute a special technical feature within the meaning of PCT Rule 13.2 and that each of such products and methods accordingly defines a separate invention.